The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 261.

WASHINGTON.

The Sensational Stories About England and Cuba.

Surmises of the Cause of the Resumption of Recruiting.

Powerful Pow-wow of Petticoats and Panniers.

Equal Rights, "Rickety" Children, and President Grant.

The Sand Slipping From Under Impeacher Ashley.

The Messrs. Cameron Deny Being Fleeced by J. Russell Young.

General Lee to Have an Interview With the President.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

ENGLAND AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The representatives of the British Government here complain that the stories set afloat that England intends to recognize the Cuban insurgents are wholly untrue and got up to impair the relations between that country and the United States. They declare that the story is preposterous from the fact that England has no knowledge of any provisional government in Cuba, and that such intelligence is a matter of doubt, in even unofficial circles everywhere.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The army order promulgated yesterday, which authorizes recruiting again, is wholly unexplained, in view of the reduction and consolidation of regiments which have just been effected. One of the objects is said to be to fill up the skeleton regiments, rather than consolidate some of the old ones, whose time is nearly out, but the current story is Grant means war.

NATIONAL DRESS REFORM.

The second meeting of the National Dress Reform Convention was held to-night, Dr. Mary Walker presiding. The attendance was large. Mrs. Dr. Lydia Hasbrouck first addressed the Convention. She defended woman's rights generally, alluded to the apostasy of Susan B. Anthony, who had gone back to long dresses, and sustained the short dress for American women. She believed ... woman would be more benefitted by being freed from fashion than by obtaining the ballot. In illustration of the pernicious and destructive influence of fashionable dress, she cited the situation of France, showing the frightful proportion of still-born, rickety, or hunch-back children, and the increased number of under-sized men. The men paid such careful attention to their stock of horses and cattle, and yet neglected the women. Tobacco, rum and pork diet were destroying the vigor of the men, and fashion was doing the same for women. The speaker referred to an account she had read in the papers of the alleged refusal of General Grant to receive her friend, Dr. Walker, unless in the usual female costume, and denounced such an unjust discrimination. He judged women by the length of their brain. She pitched roughly into General Grant and his smoking vice. Dr. Walker, in alluding to her reception at the White House, said as soon as she saw the statement of what the President had said to her she gave it a denial as public as the statement had been. She said she had never called upon the President. She spoke of the President in no very complimentary terms, and claimed that it was by her advice to President Lincoln that General Grant had been retained as General of the armies. She had attended Mrs. Grant's receptions, and had been treated with as much courtesy as though dressed in the usual fashionable style. Drs. Ellen Harman and Susan A. Dodds then made speeches on dress reform, which were illustrated by some very amusing drawings, showing the different styles of female dress in the past. Dr. Dodds' address was confined to the physiological, anatomical and hygienic effects of the fashionable style of dress, showing that it was injurious and calculated to ruin our posterity.

IMPEACHER ASHLEY.

Such a pressure has been brought to bear on the President by citizens of Montana, that he has seriously considered the removing of Impeacher Ashley as Governor of that Territory. Ashley was confirmed by the Senate by one majority, which fact is urged against him. He was at the White House to make a rebutting argument, but Grant was not at home.

AND STILL ANOTHER DISCLAIMER.

Senator Cameron and his son Daniel Cameron are in town and pronounce unequivocally false the story of the New York Sun, that they paid John Russell Young, of the Tribune, any sums of money for newspaper influence or for any purpose whatever. They propose to publish cards to this effect.

GEN. LEE.

General Lee, who is now in Baltimore, will, in a few days, have an interview with the President at the request of the latter. While here General Lee will be the guest of Hon. Montgomery Blair.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOTABLES ON A PLEASURE TRIP.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—To-day President Grant and family, accompanied by Marshal Sharpe and family, Gen. Babcock and family, General Dent, Judge Dent, Secretary Borie and numbers of other invited guests left the Navy Yard here on a United States steamer for a trip to Mt. Vernon where they intend spending the day.

DISSOLUTION OF RETIRING BOARDS.

The President has directed the dissolution of retiring boards: at San Francisco, of which Gen. Ord is President; at St. Louis, of which Gen. Graham is President; at New York, of which Gen. McDowell is President, and at Washington, of which Gen. Hardee is President.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

The following named officers have been assigned to duty at the War Department: Brevet Major Generals Daniel Butterfield, W. S. Ketchum, Jno. E. Smith, Wager Swayne, Brevet Brigadier General W. M. Dunn, and Col. C. A. Mack.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

The following named officers are relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau. They are all Assistant Commissioners for States following their names: Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, Texas; Chas. H. Smith, Arkansas; A. Ames, Mississippi; Brevet Colonel Jno. R. Ely, South Carolina; Lieutenant Colonel Chas. E. Compton, North Carolina; Lieutenant Colonel Jas. Thompson, Tennessee.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

from April 19th to April 24th, inclusive, $3,371,115.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE FROM TEXAS.

The Hon. G. W. Paschall has published a pamphlet address to the people of Texas, announcing himself a candidate for the United States Senate. Among other things he declared in favor of the ratification of the new constitution by the election of none but Republicans to the State offices and to Congress, the election of Andrew J. Hamilton as Governor, and the removal of the disabilities of friends of the general Government.

WHY IT WAS DONE.

The reasons assigned by army officers for the re-opening of recruiting offices is that the actual personnel has been ascertained to be under the contemplated minimum.

NEW ORLEANS.

Transportation of Grain via the Gulf—Progress of the Movement.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The Republican has a special from New Orleans, which says the grain movement meeting last night was largely attended. It being ascertained that the laws of Louisiana do not provide for the organization of such an association as is contemplated, a committee was appointed to learn what arrangements can be made with the New Orleans elevator company to advance the interests of the grain movement; also to correspond with the St. Louis Grain Association, to ascertain if its charter will permit the establishment of a branch at New Orleans, and if it would accord with the views of the directors of said association to establish a branch to carry out the object under consideration.

A committee was appointed to receive the Illinois editors, and a communication was read urging the assembly of a mercantile convention in New Orleans in May.

THE DOMINION.

Progress of the Printers' Strike—Resumption of Navigation.

MONTREAL, C. E., April 29.—All of the French printing offices have agreed to pay the increased demand asked by the printers. The English papers continue firm in the refusal of the demands of the printers, and nearly all of the first-class printers are leaving for the States.

Steamers have commenced running between Montreal and Canada.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Proceedings of the Indiana Legislature—Opposition to the Payment of Old Internal Improvement Bonds—Passage of the Bill Taxing Banks and Banking Associations—Death of A. J. Holmes—Two Men and Four Horses Killed by Lightning.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 29.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Carson offered a concurrent resolution that the action of the Governor and Adjutant General in settling the claims of the General Government against the State by taking up the old internal improvement bonds was unauthorized by law, and that the State should make no provision for paying the old internal improvement debt, except as provided in the Butler bill. This proposition called out a lengthy debate. Finally a motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed—yeas 20, nays 17. The bill to authorize foreign guardians to take possession of the property of their wards in this State was passed. A large number of bills were read a second time. The bill to provide for the serving of processes upon railroad companies was passed. The bill to exempt burial grounds from liens or sale on execution or other process, with an emergency clause, was passed.

In the House, Mr. Kerchival stated, the report that the name of Judge DeBonte, of Rockport, should fill the blank in the suppressed testimony in the Southern prison investigation did injustice to him. He denies any knowledge of the alleged facts or of the parties. Mr. Davis, of Floyd, made a similar disavowal for Mr. J. J. Brown, of New Albany. The bill to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes for municipal purposes on the shares owned by banks and banking associations doing business in this State, was taken up on its third reading. The discussion upon this bill occupied nearly the entire day, and it finally passed. Yeas, 55; nays, 29.

A. J. Holmes, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, died at his home in Rochester, Fulton county, this morning. He had been connected with the Board for several years, and was respected for his energetic business qualities.

Isaac Harden and Jesse Williams and four horses were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning on the farm of William A. Cunningham, three miles from Martinsville, in Morgan county, during the storm of Wednesday evening. Six teams were plowing in the same field, and when the crash came all the horses ran away from fright, so that those who escaped the bolt of lightning were more or less injured in their flight.

M. U. EXPRESS CO.

Investigation of its Affairs by a Select Committee of the New York Assembly.

ALBANY, April 29.—In the afternoon session of the Assembly, H. Ray, from the select committee to investigate the affairs of the M. U. Express Company, submitted a report and testimony taken. Mr. Husted submitted a minority report, which was ordered printed. The majority report reviews the history of the company, and details the difficulties encountered, and the restrictions of the railroad companies, showing a loss of $3,500,000 during its separate existence. The loss of the old companies during the competition was much greater. It acquits the officers of the company of any corruption in manipulating its stock.

The committee think consolidation was the only recourse left to the company. The consent of a majority of the stockholders was fairly obtained, and it does not appear that the officers of the company received any special benefit from the fusion to prejudice the stockholders. The committee condemn the voting of 750 shares of stock to H. W. Slocum and Jno. A. Green, and 500 shares to E. G. Stark as compensation for retiring from the executive committee, and also condemn the prodigality and extravagance marking the general operations of the directory. The committee find no evidence of bad faith toward the public on the part of the organization of the company. It was not got up to be sold out, but to act as an independent organization. The committee do not recommend any change by legislation, but state a few conclusions for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

First—This and similar organizations are not corporations in the meaning of the law.

Second—Individual stockholders are personally liable for all debts of the company as members of business partnerships are liable for the debts of the firm.

Third—The stock of such companies, when offered at the stockboard, is liable to get into the hands of irresponsible parties.

Fourth—As long as stockholders of express companies are solvent public dealings with them have greater security than with corporations, each being liable to the extent of his private fortune for the obligations of the company.

Fifth—The system is open to the objections of close corporations. Officers virtually hold their positions for life. There is little check upon their actions. The real condition of the concern can only be known to the directors, and every facility for successful gambling in stock is presented.

Sixth—Purchase of property agents of companies at one price, and hiring over the same at another and higher price is a prolific source of fraud and peculation. The whole system of receiving commissions for purchases by persons acting in an official or judicial capacity should be restrained by statute. The charges against officers and agents of the company, particularly in reference to the purchase of certain real estate on Broadway, N. Y., the witnesses failed to substantiate. Articles of association of an organization of this character, should be filed in the Secretary of State's office, and each stockholder furnished with a copy. The majority report is signed by H. Ray, C. S. Wright, and J. T. Miller.

The minority report says the great loss of the company of $3,500,000 has created alarm, and it was almost impossible to ascertain the facts. The Executive Committee kept all knowledge of their operations from stockholders and the public. On the minutes of the Secretary was a resolution of the Executive Committee, granting each of its members and the company's attorney $50,000 of the stock; also that brokers were employed to manipulate the stock market, getting off stock at higher prices and buying it at lower prices. Stock was given to Slocum, Green and Stark outright, to induce them to resign. The attorney stopped speculation by saying the officers had no right to speculate with the funds of the company and afterwards the accounts at the brokers' were placed in the hands of W. H. Slocum. Mr. Jocelyn, a broker, testified that from $100,000 to $120,000 was made by him in buying and selling this stock, which profits he did not believe went into the treasury of the company. The existing board of management is virtually without responsibility, the large capital having no real existence, and the utter helplessness of the stockholders demanded a remedy. The ability to water stock is susceptible of abuse toward purchasers who are entirely dependent on declarations and certificates, which are not fair representations of the intrinsic strength of the company, for information. With respect a bill is submitted for the organization of the express company, requiring the capital to have been all subscribed and half paid before the company commences operations, and an annual report of the condition of the company to be filed in the county clerk's office where the principal office of the company is located.

CUBA.

Grim-Visaged War—Indiscriminate Killing and Burning.

KEY WEST, April 29.—The following important dispatch has been received here by mail from Bayomo, Cuba: Count Valmaseda, commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department, has issued a proclamation, whereof the following are the chief features:

1. Every native male over 15 years of age, found away from his residence without sufficient cause, will be executed.

2. Every uninhabited dwelling where a white flag is not displayed, will be reduced to ashes.

3. All women away from their houses will come to Bayamo, or they will be brought by force. The proclamation is dated Bayamo, April 4th.

HAVANA, April 28, via Key West 29.—The Second battalion of volunteers, commanded by Col. Zulia, and forming the garrison of Fort Cubana in the harbor of Havana, having refused to obey an order for the release of a prisoner, Gen. Dulce and staff were obliged to proceed to the fort in full uniform to effect a change in their disposition. The Captain General made an address to the volunteers, when they suffered the prisoner to depart under an escort of Government troops. The action of the volunteers has occasioned great indignation on the part of the public, and threats were made against the Second battalion in case they lay down their arms, which is not however anticipated.

The revolution in the Eastern Department is gaining strength. The Spanish troops in that portion of the island are suffering from sickness. The Cubans are besieging and constantly harassing them, and the capture of various convoys has caused a scarcity of supplies and ammunition in their ranks.

JACKSON.

Enrollment of Jurors—Detention of Mails and Damages to Crops by Continuous Rains.

JACKSON, MISS., April 29.—Gen. Ames has issued an order to Assessors to proceed to the enrollment of all persons eligible for jury duty without regard to race, color or previous condition.

The continuous rains of the past eight days have swollen all the streams and stopped trains from running on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad. The damage can't be repaired within ten days, and the Superintendent of the road advises mails for Vicksburg be sent by way of Memphis or New Orleans. The Big Black river is a mile and a half wide at the Railroad bridge. Crops are seriously damaged, and will have to be replanted.

NEWARK.

Proceedings of the National Sunday School Convention.

NEWARK, April 29.—In the National Sunday School Convention this morning Mrs. Jeanette Heath, of Kansas, was added to the list of Vice Presidents. Rev. H. W. Beecher opened the discussion on the Sunday School Mission and was followed by Rev. S. H. Tyng, jr., Dr. Peck, of the M. E. Church, and others. The National Sunday School Convention was attended by an immense concourse this evening, overflowing two separate meetings. Eloquent addresses were made by Rev. John Hall, of New York, ex-Senator Frelinghuysen; Mr. Eggleston, of Chicago; R. McKenzie, of Dundee, Scotland, and others. A letter from Vice President Colfax was read regretting his inability to attend the convention and sympathizing in its objects.

NEW YORK.

Latest Commercial and Financial Reports.

Secretary Boutwell Enlightens the Money Kings.

Gold Excited by the Government Sales.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Money continues in full supply at 6@7 per cent. Discounts at 7@10 per cent. Commercial paper is more plenty, as there have been considerable movements in various articles of merchandise, in expectation that prices have touched bottom for the present.

GOLD

was excited by the Government sale. The bids were for more than $8,000,000, the limiting of the award to $1,000,000 strengthening the market. The payment of May interest will commence to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

further advanced at the second board. '62's were quoted at 121⅞@122; '65's, new, 116⅛@116¼; '67's 116⅜@116½; '68's 116@116¼, and 10-40's 107⅞@108. The upward movement is due chiefly to the purchase of the foreign bankers, who are assisted by the report that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to purchase bonds in accordance with the law providing for a sinking fund. The close was at the highest price of the day.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

were all lower. North Carolinas new were pressed for sale at 55 to 55¼ on reports that the State Treasurer has failed in his negotiations here to obtain the money necessary to pay the interest on the bonds due January 1st, 1869, and on the 1st inst. This miscarriage affected the entire list. Railway bonds are quiet.

RAILWAY SHARES

opened flat, declining considerably. Orders were received from Albany to sell New York Central, and there was free selling to realize on the whole list. Later in the day there was a vigorous effort to rally the market, but without general result. New York Central, Michigan Southern and the Northwestern, however, recovered the decline and closed firmer. The old directors of the Michigan Southern were re-elected to-day. Miscellaneous shares were firmer towards the close.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

visited the Stock Exchange to-day and made a short noncommittal speech.

NEW OFFICIALS.

Gen. Jones, Postmaster, and Gen. Barlow, United States Marshal, assumed office to-day.

CONDITION OF THE CANALS.

Intelligence from the line of the State canals show that they are generally in good condition.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Shippers bid $5 90@5 95 freely for good lines of extra State flour with holders very firm at $6, and that price paid for 1,300 bbls. Wheat—The advanced prices for spring were more fully accepted at the close, as winter wheats begin to come in competition. Corn closed steady at the advance, but less buoyant. Oats—The speculative movement seems to have culminated.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed a shade firmer, with buyers at $31 50. Lard has been sold pretty freely at 18½c for prime steam, both on spot and future delivery. Hogs—city dressed easier at 12¾@13c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee quiet; Rio 15½@20c. Sugar—Raw a shade firmer; fair to prime grocery 11⅜@12½c.

FREIGHTS.

Corn, 22,000 bushels to Glasgow, by steamer, at 1⅜d.

[To the Associated Press.]

SECRETARY BOUTWELL ON 'CHANGE.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The most important event in Wall street to-day was the visit of Secretary Boutwell, and the foreshadowing of the future policy of the Treasury Department. Mr. Boutwell gave audience to a number of gentlemen in the sub-treasury, and in the afternoon visited the stock exchange. He was introduced to the members from the President's rostrum, and was received with cheers, when he made a short speech, stating in substance that he should faithfully collect the revenues due the government, and apply them to the working expenses thereof, and the surplus, if any, to the reduction of the national department. Furthermore, he should institute economy in the department, and all its operations should be open to the public gaze. He closed by saying he should endeavor to administer the finances without embarrassing the business of the country. These remarks were well received, and had buoyant effect generally, especially on the Government bond market, where the speech was interpreted as meaning the putting in force of the long neglected sinking fund of 1862. If Mr. Boutwell carries out the policy announced to-day, there is every reason to hope for marked improvement in finances in the future.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election for officers of the open stock board took place to-day, resulting—President, R. W. Martin, jr.; First Vice President, George Henriques; Second Vice President, James Mitchell; Treasurer, A. V. Vandyke; Secretary, John Benjamin.

ANOTHER DISCLAIMER.

The Post publishes the following card:

Editors' Office of the Sun, New York, April 29.—To the Editors of the Evening Post: All the charges against me made by John D. Stockton, of the Philadelphia Post, published in your issue of yesterday, are false.

Respectfully yours,
AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

BILLIARDS.

In the billiard tournament, fourth day, in the afternoon, Rudolph beat Daniels 1,200 to 711. Rudolph's highest runs were 159 and 162—average 25. In the evening Dusy beat Goldthwaite 1,200 to 912—average 18¾. Highest runs 168 and 90. Goldthwaite's average 14. Highest run 120. Good attendance.

VIRGINIA.

Conservative Convention—The Course Resolved Upon.

RICHMOND, April 29.—The conservative Convention re-assembled this morning, and the minority report was withdrawn to make way for the resolution to adjourn until ten days after Grant's proclamation for the State election. This resolution was defeated by a majority of two-thirds. The majority report was then adopted with but few dissenting voices. The debate pointed unmistakably to Walker, Conservative Republican, as the person to be supported by the Conservatives for Governor. Resolutions were adopted for the better organization and for the appointment of a committee to wait on Grant relative to the submission of the constitution, and also to wait on Gen. Canby. Adjourned *sine die*. The press representatives of all politics were admitted to-day.

The spirit of the debate in the convention this morning by those who favored the minority report and urged the people to vote down the Constitution was, while negro suffrage might be forced on the people of the Government, yet Virginians should not themselves assist in the degradation. Those who favored the majority report said that sort of argument was a thing of the past. Negro suffrage was an accomplished fact, and the white people of the State, instead of sullenly resisting the General Government, which is our Government, should carry out reconstruction in good faith, accepting what the Government gives us and making the best of it. It was alleged that the election of G. C. Walker, a Northern Republican and an Administration supporter, for Governor, would give the people of the North confidence in their professions and induce immigration to the State. The minority report was advocated by ex-Governor William Smith, and the majority report by John B. Baldwin and John B. Edmunds.

CINCINNATI.

A Bold Railroad Move—Indictments by the Grand Jury.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Both houses of the Ohio Legislature passed a bill giving the city of Cincinnati authority to use $10,000,000 for the purpose of building a short line railroad through Kentucky to connect with the Southern system of railroads at Chattanooga. The work will be undertaken at once and pushed forward vigorously. Our citizens are almost unanimously in favor of the proposed enterprise. It is to be managed by a board of trustees to be appointed by the judges of the Superior Court which will insure first-class men.

The United States grand jury has found fifty-two indictments, mostly against whisky dealers, for defrauding the revenue. The parties mostly live here and at Dayton. There are some big fish in the net. One whisky ring man made a confession. No names are published as yet.

The committee of the Board of Trade to the Legislature on the above bill will make a report to the citizens to-morrow night, at a general meeting.

☞ Prim, once the idol of the people of Catalonia, is said to have few or no friends left in that province. In Barcelona, where he was formerly wonderfully popular, he would not now dare to show himself in public, except surrounded by a strong escort.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

CAPT. CARLETON SHOT.

LONDON, April 29.—Capt. Carleton was shot at Athlone yesterday.

NEWMARKET RACES.

At Newmarket to-day the 1,000 guineas stake for three year old fillies was won by the Duke of Buford's Scottish Queen. Maria was second and Brigahne third.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

LONDON, April 29.—The proceedings in the House of Commons this evening was unusually interesting. The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to the question of Lord Manners, deplored the recent outrages in Cork and Londonderry. Every endeavor has been made by the government to suppress the riotous proceedings. He also stated that further explanations were at this time impolitic.

CHINA.

John Arthur Ohoey, member from Chatham, denied the authenticity of a telegram purporting to have been received from Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Minister to China, that the Chinese Government and people were opposed to progress.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

The Irish Church bill then came up. After a short debate on Mr. Disraeli's amendment to give the Glebe houses to the Church, the proposition was rejected as follows: For the amendment, 257; against, 318; majority, 61. During the discussion the O'Connor Don stated that the trustees of the Maynooth College were willing to put that building up for sale if the same could be done with the Glebes of the Church.

In the clause allowing retention by the Church of any real or personal property, produce of property, or moneys given by private persons out of their own resources, since the year 1660, or produce of moneys raised by private subscriptions since that year, Mr. Gregory moved to substitute the year 1608. Disraeli moved the omission of the date entirely.

Sir Roundell Palmer spoke in opposition to the amendment. He said that fixing the date at the year 1560 to be more desirable to the church and country than leaving to the former of all endowments subsequent to the reformation. Both amendments were then withdrawn and Mr. Hardy submitted a motion to fix the date at 1560. The House was divided on this question with the following result: For, 220; against, 308.

Sir Frederick Wm. Heigath, member for Londonderry, moved to retain royal and other grants made since the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Negatived by 288 to 180.

IRELAND.

RIOTS BETWEEN CATHOLICS AND ORANGEMEN.

LONDONDERRY, IRELAND, April 29.—Serious riots occurred here yesterday between Catholics and Orangemen. During the collisions between the two factions, the police charged upon both parties, and fire-arms were freely used. Several of the rioters were wounded, and two were killed. The riot at one time assumed fearful proportions, but the efforts of the police and the appearance of the military from the garrison finally succeeded in restoring quiet, and the city is now tranquil. The military will remain on duty a day or two.

SWITZERLAND.

BANISHMENT OF MAZZINI.

GENEVA, April 29.—It is rumored to-day that the Swiss Government has requested Joseph Mazzini to leave the country. Mazzini lives at Lugano, near the Italian border, and his connection with the recent conspiracy at Florence and Milan has probably led the Italian Government to make such a request of Switzerland.

SPAIN.

PROMPT ACTION URGED

MADRID, April 29.—The majority in the Constitutional Cortes urge a prompt decision, either for Duke Montpensier or Prince of Asturias as king or declaration of a republic. The Republicans are about to start a national petition in favor of a republic.

BOHEMIA.

PRAGUE NO LONGER UNDER SIEGE.

VIENNA, April 29.—The law declaring Prague in a state of siege has been annulled. Placards have been posted in various parts of the city requesting the inhabitants to avoid any further disturbances.

PHILADELPHIA.

Protection of American Industry.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The meeting held to-day at the Board of Trade rooms in favor of the protection of American industry, was called at the instance of the Pennsylvania Industrial League. M. Michael presided. The report of the League was read. Resolutions were adopted which are to be presented to the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means. They recommend a general tariff law embracing the entire range of imported goods and superseding all former tariff laws, the duties being made specific so far as conveniently possible, and high enough to afford fair wages and reasonable profits to such American workingmen and employes as employ themselves with assiduity, skill, and intelligence to industries suited to our condition and resources.

ENGLAND.

The Recognition of Cuban Independence by the United States.

The London Times of the 13th inst. contains a column editorial on the recent action of the House of Representatives of the United States in relation to the prospective recognition of Cuban independence, from which we make the following extract:

The House of Representatives at Washington has closed its session with a characteristic act. It has passed a prospective resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence by a majority so large that one report describes it as carried unanimously. More than a month ago a similar resolution was adopted by the late House of Representatives and strangely coupled with a profession of sympathy with the revolution in Spain. In both cases the vote could have none but a moral effect, since the constitutional responsibility rests with the President, who has already received a memorial on the subject from the Cuban insurgents. The House of Representatives, however, assures President Grant of its support in the event of his seeing fit to recognize any *de facto* government in Cuba based on republican principles.

The belief of the American people that Cuba must sooner or later fall into their hands has long been all but openly avowed. Not only the intrinsic value of the island, but the consciousness that it might be worth infinitely more to America than to Spain, irresistibly recommends the idea of annexation. * * * Far be it from us to represent this action, however premature, as a moral enormity or as an intentional insult to Spain. Even if it were an intentional insult it might well have been provoked by certain high-handed proceedings of the Spanish fleet, which concern ourselves as well as the United States. What is too self-evident to be denied is that it is utterly and flagrantly inconsistent with the grounds upon which the Alabama claims have been always supported by American diplomatists. The complaint against Great Britain is that we conceded belligerent rights to the Confederates with undue haste, though not till after belligerent rights had been assumed by the United States Government through a proclamation of blockade. With a far weaker justification the American House of Commons now urges the President to take a far stronger course. So far as the facts are known there is no comparison between the position of the Cuban insurgents and that of the Confederates in the first year of the war. The utmost that is alleged on behalf of the former, in the address to President Grant, is that two-thirds of the island is under their control, and a majority of the population in their favor. In respect of capacity of self-government, they are immeasurably behind the Southern whites, and nothing but the internal embarrassments of Spain has enabled them to hold their own against General Dulce. Yet it is proposed not only to recognize them as belligerents, but to recognize them as an independent State, without awaiting the issue of the contest. Again, we say, this may be right, but, if it be right, how frivolous are all the charges against the British Government in respect of its attitude towards the Southern Confederacy. Let us imagine a similar resolution having been carried in our own House of Commons and communicated to Mr. Seward. There is a difference, indeed, in constitutional power between the House of Commons and the House of Representatives, and the possible secession of Cuba has long been familiar to the American mind, but all other differences tell on the opposite side. It will greatly surprise us if Mr. Motley does not emphatically repudiate the *ex post facto* precedent and give up its defense in despair. We freely admit, on our part, that President Grant is in no degree responsible for it, and is perfectly free to open negotiations on Mr. Seward's basis, as if it did not exist. We only commend it to the attention of those who, forgetting what passed when Hungary revolted, draw unfavorable contrasts between American and English observance of neutrality. In the diplomatic intercourse of great nations *tu quoque* arguments are wholly out of place. If England has done a wrong to the United States a subsequent wrong done by the United States to Spain cannot be set off against it. The real moral of the case is that, so long as governments act honorably by each other, too much weight should not be given to manifestations of feeling in popular assemblies.

☞ The fortunes of the three great Boyar families of Russia, the Demidoffs, Apraxins and Scheremetiffs, amount, altogether, to upward of one thousand million roubles.

"THAT BOY OF BOZ'S."

First Acknowledged Magazine Article of Charles Dickens, Jr.

In the London Gentleman's Magazine for April is published the first magazine article of Charles Dickens, Jr., the son of the veteran novelist. We present it herewith almost entire.

ALL FOOLS' DAY.

Why the first of April should have been specially devoted to the service of All Fools, is not very clear. That all fools should have a day set apart for their especial honor is reasonable and intelligible enough, there are so many of them, and they fill occasionally positions of so much dignity and importance; but for what special reason the first of April should have been chosen as the fete day of fools is a very doubtful point. The Hindoos, from time immemorial have had their fools commemoration, the feast of Huli, on the 31st of March, and it would certainly appear as if there ought to be some old legendary reason for this particular time being so generally selected. History and tradition, however, are alike silent on the subject. The French (a Frenchman is nothing if not daring) dash boldly into etymological vagaries, and have pretended, by a somewhat forced perversion, to derive their *poisson d' Avril*, anglice April fool, from *passion d' Avril*. The Encyclopedie des Bons Gens, however, while offering this explanation for the consideration of such of its readers as may be credulous enough to believe it, cautiously expresses its opinion that it is not worth much, and propounds another solution of its own.

This story has it, that a prince of the house of Lorraine, confined in one of Louis the Thirteenth's prisons, made his escape on the first of April, by swimming across the moat, and is accordingly commemorated as a *poisson d'Avril* to this day. Why this should be so is not very clear, inasmuch as the jailers, and not the prince, would have been the April fools on the occasion. A later version of the same story would appear to be the correct one. Here the prince and his wife, escaping in the disguise of peasants on the first of April, were recognized by a servant maid as they were passing out of the castle gates. She immediately made for the guard-room, giving the alarm to a sentinel, by the way, but, unfortunately for her, though happily for the fugitives, although she may have forgotten that it was All Fools' day, the soldiers on guard had not. The information was treated with the utmost contempt, the soldiers declining to be made game of, and while the royal prison-breakers got clear off, it is said that the luckless informer was soundly buffeted by the guard for her ill-timed jocularity. This version of the story, however, goes to prove nothing beyond the fact that the custom of making April fools was well known in the time of Louis the Thirteenth, but in no wise accounts for the curious expression, *poisson d' Avril*. The swimming story explains the fish, but leads one to believe that the incident was not the origin of the dedication of the first of April to fools. Shakspeare, who photographs all the customs of his time with strict fidelity, nowhere mentions April fools, although he delights in fools in general; there can be little doubt that, had the custom existed, Shakspeare would have somewhere alluded to it. His only mention of the first of April marks a tragic incident, for King John is informed,

"the first of April died
Your noble mother."

On the other hand, it seems difficult to believe that Malvolio was not an April fool. The plot devised for the discomfiture of the pompous steward is most excellent April fooling. It proceeds more by implication than direct assertion, the cross-gartering has the ring of the true hoax. Unfortunately in this case, the "O you April Fool" when the joke had run its course, was rather hard and cruel, and more like a very bitter practical joke than a merry conceit. The damp straw and the metaphysics of the suppositious Sir Topas the curate, were rather severe penalties for the poor man who, after all, had only been taken in by an exceedingly contrived piece of deceit.

No April fooling should result in physical pain. Such a state of things degrades it to the level of the lowest form of miscalled fun ever devised by malicious mortals, the practical joke, a villainous piece of business which is not considered complete unless the patient is damaged in person or in property.

Neither should he be held as a true April fool, and derided accordingly, who is taken in by an assertion, a mere statement of nonexistent facts.

To stop in the street a lady fresh from her toilet, and to say, "Madam, you have a black on your face," when, in point of fact, there is no such black, is merely a mendacious impertinence. When, under such circumstances, the handkerchief is raised to remove the offending blot, the exultant cry of "April Fool," is entirely out of place. The victim has merely trustingly believed, not reading aright the deceitful nature of her interlocutor, and is no fool, not even an April fool, for that. But to address the lady with a horrified expression, and to say, "Excuse me, madame, but you have something on your face!" to be answered, "On my face? where? what?" and, with a smile of gratified triumph to reply, "Your nose madam. This is the first of April," is to retail one of the oldest and most complete "sells," appropriate to the day.

The washing of the lions at the tower, if brought to the notice of the intended fool by some such card as "Admit the bearer to view the washing of the lions on the first of April, 1869, at twelve precisely," is, if swallowed with an easy and unsuspicious credulity, an excellent way to manufacture your *poisson d' Avril*, and has indeed been more than once adopted on a grand scale and with distinguished success. You must be careful, however, not to season this fish with the sauce of assertion; you must by no means venture on any statement that the lions will absolutely and positively be washed. Similarly to induce any one to visit Trafalgar Square, on the first of April, by a distinct assertion that the statue of Lord Nelson would descend from his column with the aid of his coil of rope, would merely be the triumph of reckless and unblushing mendacity over sheer stupidity. On the other hand, by dexterous hint and innuendo, to persuade the fool to take a special room at Morley's to view certain extraordinary sights not actually specified, would fulfill the conditions of the festival, and the landing of such a fish would be a just cause of satisfaction to the April angler.

The old-fashioned schoolboy tricks were good in this respect. You were sent to the cobbler's for strap oil you were not told anything as to the nature of the article, neither, indeed, were you actually informed that the cobbler sold it. If, therefore, your unassisted reasoning powers were not sufficient to lead you first to inquire, and ultimately to discovery, you were a fool, and richly merited the application of strap which it was the cobbler's pleasure to administer. It should be obvious, again, to the meanest capacity that pigeon's milk is not an article in common domestic use, and he who is fool enough to go fetch it deserves to be treated accordingly.

Harder and more malicious is the conventional deception of the Scotch April fool. The selected sacrifice, deluded by false promises, is persuaded to take a letter, and if also a heavy parcel so much the better, to a distant joker. Arriving he presents his credentials, which are gravely received and opened. The letter as the recipient well knows will be the case, contains the simple words, "Hunt the gowk another mile," and the gowk, or ninny, is accordingly persuaded to continue on his bootless errand for another mile, and yet another, by successive wags, until he either gives in from sheer fatigue, or becomes with disgust aware of the real state of things.

No one but the genuine Londoner can know how intensely and cruelly aggravating the London boy can be; and I feel sure the artist who drew an April fool cut, which appeared in Punch some years back (to the best of my recollection it was Mr. Tenniel), must have seen in London streets the incident he illustrated. A gentleman, adorned with mustaches, of unnatural symmetry—mustaches, by-the-way, were not so universal then as now—is walking with a charming young lady, presumably the girl of his heart. A terrible boy accosts him with "Hi! captain! There's one of your mustaches dropped off!" The nervous raising of the hand to the lip, produced by the terrible consciousness of the reality of the danger, is followed by the fatal "Yah! April fool!" The young lady's suspicions are evidently excited, and it is difficult to imagine a more painfully embarrassing situation than that of the unwilling hero of the scene. This hoax, although not exactly corresponding to the canons laid down in the earlier portion of this treatise, is nevertheless, in its way, a very perfect specimen.

It is just as well not to attempt to make April fools of those in authority. It is advisable, indeed, to avoid any appearance of such an attempt. This truth must, after a time, have become sufficiently plain to the French lady of whom a well-known April fool story is told. This personage, who, it must be confessed, appears to have been no better than she should have been, was accused of stealing a watch, and stoutly denied the charge. In especial she was very positive in her statements that the watch could in no way be found at her lodgings, and earnest in her request that some one might be sent to search them. The magistrate, ungallant enough to doubt this assertion, dispatched, after some hesitation, an officer to search accordingly. The precaution was presently justified by the return of the messenger bearing the missing property. This was an awkward situation; but, the lady nothing daunted, and remembering that the day was the first of April, burst into a well-feigned fit of laughter, and, loudly proclaiming the excellence of the joke, derided the tip-staff and magistrate as veritable *poissons d' Avril*. The magistrate, however, who was evidently a prosaic sort of person, did not see it, and, intimating that all was fish that came to his net, sent the unlucky joker to jail until the next first of April, to meditate on the obtuseness of officials, and the advisability of suiting your jokes to your company.

So long-lived are customs attached to particular days, that it is very probable that April fools, together with Guy Fawkes and Jack in the Green, will survive through many generations, although the observances of the day may be more or less modified by special circumstances. At any rate, the idea of an April fool is at the present day so strong that he would be a bold man who would start an enterprise on the first of April, and to be married on that day would call down all sorts of jeers on the heads of the devoted couple. In this latter case the jokers could appeal to precedent, and to an important precedent, too. The most famous marriage recorded to have taken place on all fools' day was that of Napoleon the First and Maria Louisa, which cannot be looked upon as an instance of matrimonial speculation, and is undoubtedly an example to be avoided. It seems singular that Napoleon, well knowing how fatal in French estimation is the power of ridicule, should have laid himself open to the ill-natured jokes of the Parisian farceurs on an occasion of so much importance to himself and his dynasty.

Timour the Tartar is said to have died on the first of April. No, young gentlemen, who only know this warrior in his penny plain and twopence colored phase, I am not making April fools of you. Some of the authorities really assert that the great Tamerlane finished his career on all fools' day. Of course the authorities differ. They would scarcely be authorities if they did not, and as to such a date as this contradiction is obviously proper, if only to keep up the character of the day.

A French writer on all fools' day, who had evidently been much maltreated by the wags, waxes excessively bitter as to the "mauvaises plaisanteries" in vogue, for which he predicts early extinction, and takes refuge in a piece of gastronomic advice. "Du reste," he says, "le vrai poisson d' Avril, c'est le maquereau." He must have forgotten the salmon.

DOVES AND DOVECOTS.

"The Dearest Girls in the World."

[From the Saturday Review.]

In the midst of the reign of the girl of the period, with her slang and her boldness—of the fashionable woman, with her denial of duty and her madness for pleasure—we come every now and then upon a group of good girls of the real old English type, the faithful few growing up silently among us, but none the less valuable because they are silent and make no public display—doves who are content with life as they have no desire to be either eagles dwelling on romantic hights, or peacocks displaying their pride in sunny courts. We find these faithful few in town and country alike, but they are rifest in the country, where there is less temptation to go wrong than there is in large towns, and where life is more simple and the moral tone undeniably higher. The leading feature of these girls is their love of home and of their own family, and their power of making occupation and happiness out of apparently meager materials. If they are the elders, they find amusement and more in their little brothers and sisters whom they consider immensely funny, and to whom they are as much girl-mothers as sisters; if they are the youngers, they idolize their baby nephews and nieces. For there is always a baby going on somewhere about these houses, babies being the great excitement of home life, and antiseptic element which keeps everything else pure. They are passionately attached to papa and mamma, whom they think the very king and queen of humanity, and whom they do not call by even endearing slang names. It has never occurred to them to criticise them as ordinary mortals; and as they have not been in the way of learning the prevailing accent of disrespect, they have not shaken off that almost religious veneration for their parents which all young people feel naturally, if they have been well brought up and are not corrupted. The yoke in middle-class country houses is one fitting very loosely round all necks; and there being no power of using greater freedom, if even they had it, the girls are not fretted by its pressure, and are content to live under it in peace. They love their elder brothers who are from home just beginning the great battle of life for themselves, and confidently believe them to be the finest fellows going, and the future great men of the day if only they care to put those splendid talents of theirs, and take the trouble of plucking the prizes within their reach. They may have a slight reservation, perhaps in favor of the brothers' friend, whom they place on a pedestal of almost equal hight. But they keep their mental architecture a profound secret from every one, and do not suffer themselves to let it grow into too solid a structure unless it has some surer foundation than their own fancy. For, though doves are loving, they are by no means lovesick damsels; they are too healthy and natural and quietly busy for wholesome dreams. If one of them marries, they all unite in loving the man who comes in among them. He is adopted as one of themselves, and leaps into a family of idolizing sisters who pet him as their brother—with just that subtle little difference in the petting that it comes from sisters unaccustomed, and so has the charm of novelty if not the excitement of naughtiness. But this kind of thing is about the most dangerous to a man's moral nature that can befall him. Though pretty to see, and undeniably pleasant to experience, and though perfectly innocent in every way, still nothing enervates one so much as this idolatrous submission of a large family of women. In a widow's house, where there are many daughters and no sons, and where the man who marries one marries the whole family, and is worshipped accordingly, is of course increased tenfold; but if there are brothers and a father, the sister's husband, though affectionately cooed over, is not made quite such a fuss with, and the association is all the less harmful in consequence.

Doves know very little of evil. They are not in the way of learning it; and they do not care to learn it. The few villagers who are supposed to lead ill lives are spoken of below the breath, and carefully avoided without being critically studied. Many of the doves marry men whose work lies abroad; these quiet country houses being the favorite matrimonial hunting grounds for colonists and Anglo-Indians. So that some are always absent, whose healths are drunk in the traditional punch, with eyes that grow moist as the names are said. Doves are not disinclined to marry men who have to go abroad, for all the passionate family love common to them. Travel is a golden dream to them in their still homes—but travel properly companioned. For even the most adventurous among them are not independent, as we mean when we speak of independence in women. They are essentially home girls, family girls, doves who cannot exist at all without a dovecot, however humble. The family is everything to them, and they are utterly unfit for the solitude which so many of our self-supporting women can accept quite resignedly. Not that they are necessarily unadaptive as breadwinners. They could work if pushed to it, but it must be in a quite womanly way, with the mother, the sister, the husband as the helper, with the home as the place of rest and the refuge. Their whole lives are laid in love and quietness; not necessarily in inaction, but their wishes and their aims are all centered within the home circle. If they marry, they find the love of the husbands enough for them, and have no desire for other men's admiration; their babies are all the world to them, and they do not think maternity an infliction as so many of the miserably fashionable think it; they like the occupation of housekeeping, and feel pride in their fine linen and clean service, in their well-ordered table and neatly balanced accounts. They are kind to their servants, who generally come from the old home, and whose families they therefore know; but they keep up a certain dignity and tone of superiority toward them in the midst of all their kindness, which very few town-bred mistresses can keep to town-bred maids.

Do not our splendid passionate creatures lead madly wretched lives and make miserably uncomfortable homes? and are not our glorious heroines better in fiction than seated by the nursery fire, or checking the baker's bill? No doubt the quiet home-staying doves seem tame enough when we think of the gorgeous beings made familiar to us by romance, and history, which is more romantic still; but as our daily lives run chiefly in prose, they are better fitted for things as they are; and to men who want wives, and not playthings, and who care for the peace of family life and the dignity of home, they are beyond price when they can be found and secured. So that on the whole, we can dispense with the splendid creatures of character and the magnificent queens of society sooner than with the quiet and unobtrusive doves; and though they do spoil men, most monstrously, they know where to draw the line, and while petting their own at home—as women should—know how to keep strangers abroad at a distance, and to make themselves respected as only modest and gentle women are respected by men.

FRANCE.

Birthday of Napoleon the Great—Increased Pensions for Veterans.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed the following letter to the Minister of State:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES,
April 12, 1869.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: On the 15th August next, a hundred years will have elapsed since the Emperor Napoleon was born. During that long period many ruins have been accumulated, but the grand figure of Napoleon has remained upstanding. It is that which still guides and protects us—it is that which, out of nothing, has made me what I am.

To celebrate the centenary date of the birth of the man who called France the great nation because he had developed in her those manly virtues which found empires, is, for me a sacred duty, in which the entire country will desire to join. In my opinion, the best way to honor that national jubilee is to spread a little comfort among the Emperor's old companions in arms.

The 2,700,000f. which the Legion of Honor distributed to them every year are insufficient to assure their existence.

I have thought that the *Caisse des Depot et des Consignations* might be made to distribute larger pensions to those old soldiers, by abandoning to it the credit granted by the Chamber during a number of years, necessary for the recovery of its advances. By that means aid will be efficaciously afforded to glorious misfortunes, without in any way modifying the provisions of the Budget.

My desire is that from the 15th of August next every soldier of the Republic and of the First Empire should receive an annual pension of 250 francs.

The Legislative body, I have no doubt, will receive this proposal with the national feeling by which it is so eminently animated. It will think, as I do, that in a period when complaints are made of the progress of scepticism, to reward examples of patriotic devotedness and to recall them to the memory of the younger generations, cannot but be of great utility.

To awaken grand historical recollections is to encourage faith in the future; and to do honor to the memory of great men is to recognize one of the most striking manifestations of the Divine Will.

I beg you to come to an understanding with the Minister of Finance and of my household for the preparation of a bill and for its presentation without delay to the Legislative body, after having taken the opinion of the Council of State.

Whereupon, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

☞ The St. Petersburg critics admit that Pauline Lucca, who preceded Adelina Patti at the Imperial Opera in that city, is a better cantatrice than the Marquise de Caux, but state that the latter was in the hands of such skillful managers that her success was far greater than that of the Berlin diva.

FISH.

The Cabinet Sardine Photographed.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial, 24th.]

Fish has been the target of everybody. Most everybody wants to go abroad, and if they can only get "a little consulship, you know," they would be very glad, &c. The very persons who want to go abroad, you know, are the ones generally who can command the most influence, and the candidates being more numerous than for any of the other offices, the pressure brought to bear may be estimated. For a postmaster, an assessor, or collector, the indorsement of the member of Congress from the district is all that is commonly required. For a foreign mission or consulship, worth even less than the postoffice or assessorship, a candidate with the indorsement of but one Congressman, whether member or Senator, would be kicked out of the State Department.

Yes, indeed! Consulates and missions are filled by men who command a half dozen Senators, a Cabinet officer, perhaps, and a dozen members thrown in. Reflect upon it for a moment and you will see what our friend Fish has had to contend with.

I saw the Secretary the other night. I went to his house, a fine large brick mansion on the corner of Fifteenth and I streets, to get news for the Commercial regarding the foreign appointments. I had been often welcomed in the house before when it was occupied by Senator Morgan, and I felt at home in the spacious library. I had not time to note the changes which have taken place in the rooms, the substitution of this rare bit of art for something else, the disappearance of the painting and the presence of this, and the thousand little tasteful changes wrought, before the presence of the Secretary was made known. How can he be described, except as an Englishman, in manner, dress and appearance? You need not look into his larder, nor ask his steward, to learn if he is a good liver.

His lips, his nose, his eyes, his cheeks and chin, to say nothing of his handsomely-rounded stomach, tell you of the presence of toothsome food upon his table, the best of wine at his side-board, and the finest Havanas within reach. Is he a genial gentleman? Could he be else, I ask you, being a good liver, having good digestion and no surface indications of gout? After seeing Fish, you may leave Washington satisfied that you have seen the most courteous gentleman, in a social way, that is to be found there. He doesn't give you the tips of his fingers in shaking hands with you. He grasps you cordially and heartily, and you naturally drop into a seat without knowing whether he asked you to sit or not. And he doesn't look into your eyes inquiringly, wondering what you came for, and suspicious that you want an office. He goes upon the presumption that you are a gentleman.

He speaks of this and that, of Cuba and its beautiful climate, of its delightful winters and of the troubles there; he alludes to Washington and the general topics of interest here. When you get ready to leave you close the interview, and not he. I verily believe he would be the same accomplished gentleman all night long. Do not think I speak knowingly on this point. I only remained within his doors the matter of ten minutes, or fifteen at furthest. Mr. Fish is neither a hypocrite nor a demagogue. He does not smile at your face and scowl at your back.

You ask if he is the same scrupulous gentleman at the State Department, and wonder if he is a capable Secretary. That's what's the trouble with some people. He knows the proprieties of life as well in the office as in the parlor. To your question, I therefore answer no! He is the Secretary of State in the office, and he is a capable one.

Would you like to know how some of our potent Senators treat you and me when we are applicants for office in the State Department? You have read in the Senate reports and in the news items the scribblers send by telegraph. (I call them scribblers because George Alfred Townsend and Don Piatt call them scribblers and telegraphers.) I say you have read of this Senator declaring in public that he has no influence with this administration; of that Senator saying in the Senate that he can get nothing in the State Department, that he never gets the man he recommends, &c. Indeed, from their statements, one would think the State Department was turning its back on Congress completely.

The facts are that a Senator will write a strong letter to the State Department, recommending a constituent for a consulship, which course pleases the constituent and increases his hope of success.

The Senator, in a day or two, goes up to the Department, refers to his constituent for whom he wrote the letter, and says, "Pay no attention to that letter, Mr. Secretary. I don't care anything about that man. I signed his papers merely to get rid of him. This is the man I want." So the latter is appointed, and the Senator says to the first: "You see how it is. I tried to get you appointed, and failed. Fish appointed another man from our State whom I don't know. The Administration is going to the devil." The defeated man thinks the Senator tried his best for him, and will support him for re-election. As for the other man, he has his place, and will not take the trouble to tell his defeated friend how he got it; and so he will laugh in his sleeve when the Senator the next day says he "can't get any appointment out of this Administration, unless they are relatives or friends of the President."

Sometimes an applicant thinks a Senator ought to go with him to the State Department. As the applicant is, perhaps, a leading State politician, and likely to be dangerous at the next campaign, the Senator consents. They go together and are admitted together to the Secretary's room. The applicant tells his story, how many gallons of blood he lost in the war, how many cannon-balls had been shot through him; how he rose by his bravery and ability to the rank of second Lieutenant; what sacrifices he made, and how much good he had done the party, how many speeches he made; where and under what circumstances he first nominated Grant for the Presidency, and how deserving he was of the office. To all of which the Senator says, "Yes, that's so, the bravest man in the State. He saved his country in the election, and I really hope he may be appointed."

The papers are handed over, the applicant bows, the Secretary bows, and the next visitor is shown in. The applicant is delighted. He writes home that he is sure of his appointment; that he can pay his war debts at last; that the Senator was very kind and did all he could. He waits patiently for a day or two, and he finds another man where his ought to be. Poor fellow! He does not know that the Senator, the very evening he was writing to his wife and family, was with the Secretary telling him he must appoint another man, that he only wanted to keep the friendship of the other one, he was such a good man in the campaigns. So, the one goes abroad, and the other stays at home, damning the administration, but declaring eternal fidelity to the Senator—for did he not do all he could?

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

He Thinks the Radical Party is Going to the Bad.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

I was speaking to the distinguished Senator from Illinois, one day of this week, upon the moral effect of upsetting all the desks of office every four years.

"We shall be broken up," said Senator Trumbull, "unless some administration will set the example, or some legislation will compel it, of making the price of office good behavior only. The scenes and the scramble of last month have been disgraceful, as you know. But you do not probably know the effect of this periodical rotation upon Congress. For example, I want the Secretary of the Treasury to give my man an office. I go up to the department and wait there for an audience, long or short, as the case may be. The Secretary speaks encouragingly. Next day I go up again, and he is not quite so sanguine. It is by this steady persistence that offices are obtained here. Not merit, nor recommendation, nor impulse, but dingdonging to obtain the offices. Well, the Secretary has a financial policy, perhaps. How can I, as a Senator, speak independently of his policy while my man is in a state of suspense. Thus, the executive part of the Government paralyzes in a great degree the legislator's independence. We must reform this altogether, or the political state of the country will be degraded beyond recovery."

I asked the Senator if he was kept very busily employed in legislative business.

"Yes," he answered; "the duties of a Senator are extremely onerous. We used to adjourn from Thursday until Monday and get through all business promptly enough. Then the better social enjoyments were available to us, and we had leisure for reading, conversation and thought. So manifold have the functions of the central Government become that all our time is occupied now. Thousands of things, which were formerly disposed of in the States, or in the Executive Department, come up to Congress now. By Saturday night I am very weary."

Senator Trumbull will remain in Washington until the middle of May, then proceed to New York city, and reach Illinois by the 1st of June. His appearance is excellent, founded in good health and spirits, and no man in the Senate takes more interest in its daily business. He is one of those men who will survive the catastrophe of mere parties, being rooted in the law and the science of affairs; and, not to be invidious, I sometimes wonder what figure Illinois would play in the nation if Trumbull were out of the Senate, and some merely subservient caucus politician were in his place. Name your next man, please; for, as for me, dropping out of Trumbull into a hodge-podge of mediocrity, I should have to consult with you by telegraph to know where to begin for wisdom. I have never heard Senator Trumbull mention the impeachment trial but once, and then without feeling or show of feeling. Yet seldom in the history of public duty has it been within the power of so many puppies to deride the moon, as when he put his vote to Fessenden's, to Grimes, and to Henderson's, to meet the shock of party rage. Now Sprague has gone back on impeachment, and says he was deceived in it. To my belief, he was not half so much mistaken as he was afraid.

All that's left of the impeachment trial is the malice of it. There is no reason left to indorse the begetters of this mob against conscience; and in four years more, when we begin to look in the wreck of things for a man, I am sure that we shall pick out these, and know them by their scars—Grimes, Fessenden, Trumbull.

☞ So much has been written about Bismarck that a Berlin Bohemian, who was bent upon relating something new about the Prussian statesman, ascertained that roast hare was Bismarck's favorite dish, of which important fact he thereupon promptly and triumphantly informed the delighted readers of his paper.

INDIANA.

It is probable that a new United States District Court will be created at the next meeting of Congress, which shall convene both at Evansville and New Albany. Such a court is much needed.

The extension of the Peru railroad north to Plymouth is almost completed, and the track will be laid before the week is out. This will open a new route to Chicago, by way of Peru and Rochester to Plymouth, where it strikes the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, or to Laporte, where it connects with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroads. This road is virtually an extension of the Indianapolis, Peru, and Chicago railroad.

Work is being pushed vigorously on the new railroad to Terre Haute, two thousand men being engaged along the line. It is intended to complete the enterprise just as soon as money can do it.

The death of Judge Johnson will probably delay the Abrams trial again, unless the services of one of the Judges of the new circuits can be obtained.

There are eleven prisoners in the Vigo county jail.

Terre Haute is inflicted with incendiarism.

Terre Haute has a town clock which costs her $100 per annum.

The Vigo County Poor Asylum is becoming self-sustaining.

Some parties in Terre Haute want the city to charge retail liquor dealers $500 per annum for license.

TIPPECANOE.

A mad dog was killed at Lafayette on Tuesday.

The tax duplicate of Lafayette for 1868 amounts to $80,000. Of this $13,000 has been collected. Twelve years ago less than $15,000 per annum was collected.

JEFFERSON.

The fire department of Madison for the year ending on the 20th instant cost but $2,875.

HARRISON.

Three insane persons are confined in the Harrison county jail.

MARION.

An Indianapolis family got into a row about a dog, with the following net results: One person scalded, a general wreck of crockery and household goods, and a baby knocked senseless.

Five persons were arrested on Wednesday at West Newton, under indictments by the last Grand Jury, for riot.

VANDERBURG.

On Tuesday evening, a man whose name we did not learn, went into the cellar at the Olive Branch brewery, near the Salt Well, for the purpose of boring a hole into a whisky barrel, or into a barrel which had been used for the purpose of holding whisky. When the augur used for boring had gone through the heading, a sudden explosion took place, which resulted in an injury to the man so severe that he will probably lose one of his eyes.—[Evansville Courier.

BOONE.

Instead of going to church like a decent Christian, James King, of Lebanon, joined some boon companions in a game of draw on Sunday morning. James' wife came and knocked at the door, but the game was full, and they wouldn't let her in, whereupon she called James hard names through the keyhole. Then the King came out and kicked his queen down stairs, for which he paid one dollar and costs. The tariff for wife beating in Lebanon is nothing for protection, and not much for revenue.—[Lafayette Courier.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—The prison bill was made the order of the day for Friday at 10 o'clock A. M.

A bill to permit bills of exceptions to be amended in certain cases failed for the lack of a constitutional majority.

Mr. Huffman's bill to amend section 27 of Common School law, passed March 6, 1865, after being itself so amended that the power to condemn property shall not be applicable where the site selected is within forty yards of a dwelling place, was ordered to be engrossed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Stein's bill [S. 215] to authorize counties and townships to take stock in and make donations to railroad companies, coming up under the omnibus special order of business, it was read the third time.

Mr. Hanna raised two constitutional objections to the bill, and read a part of two sections in that amendment, which he said were in direct conflict with this bill.

Mr. Stein declared the bill was drafted in view of the constitutional sections referred to by Mr. Hanna, and that it was not obnoxious to those or any other constitutional provision. He reread several sections of the bill and explained their provisions. He also read a brief, prepared by an eminent lawyer, reviewing the constitutional questions that affect this bill. Having answered the constitutional objections urged against the bill, he proceeded to state reasons for its passage as a matter of policy.

Mr. Hanna, although interested in the passage of a measure of this kind, could not extend to it his support while satisfied that it is in conflict with the State Constitution. And he proceeded to compare several clauses in the bill with several provisions of the Constitution to substantiate his declaration that this measure does run counter to the organic law of the State.

Mr. Gray doubted the constitutionality of the bill; and opposed it for the additional reason that it would tax in many counties those not liable to taxation, as well as those who are.

Mr. Carson also doubted its constitutionality, but should vote for the bill.

It passed the Senate by years 30, nays 6.

A bill to regulate the mileage of sheriffs, in conducting prisoners to the State prison, was read the first and second times.

Mr. Hess' bill [S. 75] to protect the citizens of Indiana from empiricism and to elevate the standing of the medical profession, having previously failed to pass—April 20—for want of a constitutional majority, was again put upon its passage, and passed the Senate by yeas 28, nays 9.

A bill to sell State lands in Clay county failed for lack of constitutional majority.

The act incorporating the Notre Dame Du Lac University, in St. Joseph county, was so amended as to exempt only twenty acres of ground from taxation.

A bill to enable cities to aid in the construction of railroads and water powers was read the third time and passed, after being so amended as to require the petition of a majority of the freeholders asking to aid the same. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Gov. Baker's veto of the act for the relief of Nicholas Moreback, Joseph E. Lang, Francis Joseph Wetzle, (of Jackson township, Ripley county—to save said Moreback, said Lang and Wetzler, his securities, from a judgment for township school money, stolen from Trustee Moreback's custody) was sustained.

Mr. Hamilton's bill providing for legal advertising in German newspapers was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Breckinridge's harmless bird's protection bill [H. R. 339] was taken up, with the committee amendment to strike out "woodpecker" and "jaybird," which was concurred in and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Williams of Hamilton's bill, to amend sections 1 and 122 of the common school law, and define who are liable to pay a poll tax—(it strikes out the clause excluding negroes) was taken up with the education committee's amendments and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Coffroth's bill, declaring it a misdemeanor to deliver a bill of lading without goods, etc., coming up, with the committee's amendments thereto, the amendments were adopted and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pierce's bill, in case of appeals from County Commissioners, to tax the costs against the losing party, was ordered to the engrossment.

Mr. Osborn's bill authorizing the Governor to sue the New Albany and Chicago Railroad, and other railroads, for the payment of taxes, was ordered to the engrossment.

Mr. Stewart, of Rush's joint resolution for the relief of the widow of the late General Hackelman, was laid on the table, the matter having been taken care of by Congress.

The afternoon session was spent in the matter of locating the Agricultural College, the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's issue by telegraph.

A CORRECTION.

The Sword of Breckinridge.

[To the Editor of the Commercial.]

CINCINNATI, April 28, 1869.

I saw a statement in your paper of this morning's issue, taken from the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, in regard to General Breckinridge's sword. The COURIER-JOURNAL is entirely mistaken as to the manner in which it fell into Mr. Smith's hand. In the first place, the sword was not captured at Selma, Alabama, but at Macon, Georgia. It was never carried by General Breckinridge, though indeed made for him and intended to be presented to him by the brigades of Finley and Bates. Our forces kept them moving so lively that the occasion for a presentation never offered itself. General Breckinridge never saw the sword. The manner of its capture was thus: A fire had broken out in a book store, and the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry being provost guards at the time, were called upon to help suppress it. Nearly all of the valuables had been taken out, and every one had left the building, when private Smith entered, and groping around among the shelves, found the sword in question. Never being able to get very near the General during the war, he could not of course give it up to him. These occurrences took place in May, 1865, just after we had heard of the death of President Lincoln. The editor of the COURIER-JOURNAL is mistaken when he attempts to give a different coloring to the affair, as there are many living here in our city who can testify to the truth of this.

CO. L. 4TH O. V. C.

☞ Rochefort suggests, in La Lanterne, to the French Government the propriety of ordering the indiscreet Parisian hair-dresser who displays on his sign, in gigantic letters, the words "Wig-maker to Her Majesty, the Empress," to remove that sign, because it gave rise to much unpleasant talk.

☞ The famous nun Patrocinio has arrived in Paris. She is believed to be nearly as wealthy as Queen Isabella herself.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	12 M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	5 P. M.
Kentucky River	DOVE No. 2	5 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Nashville	HAVANA	10 A. M.
New Orleans	LOUISVILLE	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—April 29.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES—April 29.

[illegible]

BOATS IN PORT.

[illegible]

THE RIVER was falling slowly yesterday, and up to dark had ... [illegible] ... Weather clear and warm during the day, and cloudy at night, with indications of rain. Business yesterday was terribly dull.

The Morning Star will depart for Henderson at 5 P. M. from the Portland wharf.

The Dove No. 2 will leave for Kentucky river at 5 P. M. from the city wharf.

The P. W. Strader is announced to leave for New Orleans on Saturday.

Bishop McCloskey, of this diocese, was a passenger on the Indiana yesterday for Paducah.

The towboat Tom Rees was loading with cement at the mill yesterday for St. Louis.

The towboat Ella arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with a tow of coal for this port.

The Belle Vernon is announced for St. Paul direct from the city wharf this morning.

The Jno. Kilgour will arrive from New Orleans to-day and will leave for that port on Saturday.

The Louisville, in command of Captain Jos. Lusk, is announced to leave for New Orleans to-day at 10 A. M.

The Havana, of the White Collar line, will depart for Nashville, at 10 A. M. to-day, from the city wharf.

There is at present but one boat in course of construction at the Pittsburg wharf. It is intended for the Rio Grande river.

A man named Ben. Smith was robbed of a fine gold watch on the Evansville packet Fannie Brandeis a few nights ago.

Capt. Dan Clark, of Galena, Illinois, the builder of the Dan Able, was in the city yesterday.

The new steamer New State, now being constructed for the Pittsburg and Wheeling trade, is rapidly approaching completion, and will take her place in the trade next week.

A couple of deck passengers on the Tennessee got into a fight while the boat was lying at New Albany Wednesday and were gobbled by the police.

The Charger, from Cincinnati to Evansville, discharged considerable freight here yesterday morning, and added 25 tons, and left with a nice trip.

Shippers of Tennessee river freight will remember that the LeClaire departs to-morrow. She will also take freight for points on the Ohio.

A private letter from Capt. Everhart, of the Argonaut No. 2, says the Tennessee river is very high and rising fast. The Argonaut passed Danville on her way up Tuesday, and was doing better than had been expected.

The Indiana departed for New Orleans last evening with a fair passenger list, about 200 tons of miscellaneous freight and an engagement before her ... 300 hogsheads of tobacco and 1,000 bags of corn.

Several fine horses belonging to General Thomas and General Whipple were shipped on the Indiana yesterday. They will be re-shipped to St. Louis from Cairo and thence to Omaha. One of the horses was the celebrated war horse of General Thomas.

The big towboat Boaz arrived from New Orleans yesterday with four empty barges, having made the round trip in twenty-one days. James Dougherty and Allegheny George Smith were her pilots. She ... will take an empty tow to Pittsburg.

The Bart Able made her last trip from New Orleans to Shreveport and back in the unprecedented time of five days. This includes ... landings. The Times says: "This is ... upon to record the Red river."

Wm. Otis, of Mobile, has inaugurated ... line ... [illegible]

There is now no longer a doubt that the reported disaster to the steamer Utilda on the Missouri river, some thirty miles above Sioux City, was a pure fiction ... [illegible] ... is about it. Not a single life was lost.

A girl named Rosa Rogers, a fruit peddler, in attempting to get aboard of the Charger yesterday morning, missed her footing and fell into the river, and but for the timely assistance of the crew of the Charger, would have been drowned. She lost her basket of apples, peanuts, &c., and the ... [illegible]

The creditors of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company held a meeting in St. Louis yesterday, at which it was resolved to wind up the company and sell its remaining steamers. This company started about five years ago, with a capital of $2,000,000, and twenty-three of the finest steamers on the Western rivers, all of which have been destroyed either by fire, explosion or sinking, except five. The boats to be sold are the Ladiries, Pauline Carroll, W. R. Arthur, Continental and Olive Branch, also a very large and valuable wharfboat. The sale will be at auction, after 30 days' notice, and for cash.

The following is a copy of the law recently passed by the Ohio Legislature, regulating the width of bridge spans:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it shall be unlawful for any person, company or body corporate, to construct any bridge ... over the Ohio river ... [illegible]

SEC. 2. Any company or body corporate that shall violate either of the provisions contained in the first section of this act ... [illegible] ... shall be conducted by the Prosecuting Attorney thereof.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, April 29.—Belle Memphis, from Memphis to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Glendale, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Australia, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, 6 A. M.; Jas. Brown, to St. Louis and return, — A. M.; Champion, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, 10 A. M.; Kilgour, from New Orleans to Louisville, noon; Commonwealth, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Mary Erwin, from Arkansas river to Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Armada, Evansville packet, 2 P. M.; River Sprey, from St. Louis to Pittsburg, 3 P. M.; Cairo, from St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M.; Swallow, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, 7 P. M.; Bon Accord, from Mound City to St. Louis, 1 P. M. River fell 3 inches. Clear.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—Monongahela 4 feet 3 inches and falling. Weather changeable with showers. Ther. 67.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Arrivals—Belle Vernon, from Pittsburg; Messenger, from St. Louis; Emma Floyd, from Nashville. Departed—Belle Vernon, for Minneapolis; Havana, for Nashville; Louisville, for New Orleans. River fell 1 foot in 24 hours; 22 feet in channel; 50 feet space under bridge. Weather warm and cloudy.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Weather warm and rainy. River rising slowly. Departed—Belle St. Louis, for St. Louis; Julia, for Vicksburg; Mary Houston, for New Orleans. Departed—Thompson Dean. Arrived—R. E. Lee.

NASHVILLE, April 29.—River falling; ten feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and warm. Departed—John Lumsden, for Cairo; Robt. Moore, for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Arrived—S. H. Long, from Mound City; Flirt and Ironsides, from Pittsburg; Dubuque, from St. Paul; Mollie Able and Henry Ames, from New Orleans; Belle Memphis, from Memphis; Post Boy, from Kansas City; Rubicon, from Vicksburg; Bismarck, from New Orleans; Harry Johnson, from Keokuk; Schuyler, from Peoria. Departed—Legal Tender, for Memphis; Tom Jasper, for St. Paul; Marble City, for Vicksburg; Columbian, for Omaha; S. H. Long, for Missouri river; Schuyler, for Peoria; G. H. Wilson, for upper Missouri. River stationary again. Weather warm. Business good.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The new United States snagboat, S. Thayer, will leave for Arkansas river to-day, Captain Huston in command, and Mr. James is the office. Her operations will be confined to that stream.

The hull of the new steamer United States was launched successfully yesterday.

The New Orleans Times of Tuesday says:

The new and splendid river palace Belle Lee, Capt. ... from the Louisville trade, and entered that of St. Louis and New Orleans. We congratulate our St. Louis friends in having so fine a packet in the trade ... forts of the Lee, as she is one of the best packets that ever went to St. Louis or any where else.

The New Orleans Republican of Saturday has the following:

Captain De Haven, the President of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company, left here last evening for Western cities. The first boat will be completed in about four months ... at Louisville ... and other portions at New Albany, Indiana. Eighty-four thousand dollars in cash has so far been paid to the builders.

The Memphis Avalanche of Wednesday says:

Captain William Hardwick arrived yesterday from Cincinnati, where he has been to get a suitable boat for the Fine Bluff trade. He is negotiating for the Bermuda, and will probably close this trade to-day.

The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday says:

There will be to-day a gathering of stockholders A. & M. S. S. Co., on the wharf-boat foot of Market street, where, in private caucus of all the members that choose to attend, important conclusions will be come to, that is if rumors are entitled to any credit, and in this case rumor has been fortified by events that came before. Another matter of importance is the rumored coming of the "regular St. Louis and New Orleans packets" Robert E. Lee, Belle Lee, Frank Pargoud, and Magenta. That would be a formidable list of "outsiders." The Magenta is already in the trade, and the Belle Lee wants a St. Louis pilot.

☞ The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered the following decision in the case of Eden Kelly vs. Eward Owens, on appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-wit: That any alien white woman married to a citizen of the United States is a citizen under the act of the 10th of February, 1855, which is in the following language: "Any women who might be lawfully naturalized under existing laws, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen of the United States." There has hitherto been a great diversity of opinion as to the construction of the above act by the lawyers of the country, but the above decision settles the matter beyond controversy.

☞ The Milanese are greatly excited about the presence of Verdi, the composer, in their midst. His new opera, "The Force of Destiny," was performed in his presence at the Scala Theatre amidst extraordinary applause. Verdi was called fifteen times before the curtain during the first performance, and he was afterward serenaded by a very large concourse of people.

☞ The Turkish Sultan corresponds regularly in French with several Parisians who were introduced to him during his western journey in 1867.

Great Annual Sale!

AT AUCTION,

—OF—

Three Million Dollars' Worth

OF

CHOICE CHICAGO

Real Estate!

On the 20th Day of May, 1869,

AT FARWELL HALL, CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

CLARK, LAYTON & CO.,
128 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

BLUM BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

FRINGES, GIMPS, BUTTONS, CORDS AND TASSELS, &c.

We have the best and largest stock of TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LACES, Embroideries, Sashes, Corsets, Fans, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, and NOTIONS generally, of any house in this city, and at lower prices than elsewhere.

The public generally, and ladies in particular are respectfully invited to examine our goods and prices.

Merchants and Dress-makers will find here the largest stock and most stylish goods in this city, and at wholesale cannot be beat anywhere.

BLUM BROTHERS,

144 Market Street,

Between Fourth and Fifth.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

I wish to inform the Ladies, Dress-makers, and the public generally, that I have the largest and best assorted stock of

Dress Trimmings

[illegible]

C. J. RAIBLE,
104 Fourth st.

MILK OF VIOLETS.

[illegible]

STATE IMPROVEMENT.

Letter on the Subject from General Preston.

[From the Paducah Herald, 27th.]

LEXINGTON, KY., 23d April, '69.

Col. John C. Noble:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter requesting me to give you my views as to the power of the Legislature to give State aid to railroads; and inquiring whether in my opinion such assistance is forbidden by the Constitution of Kentucky.

Before the adoption of the present Constitution, the power of the Legislature to lend its credit or borrow money was plenary. The State, many years since, indorsed the bonds of the Lexington and Frankfort railroad, and her present interest in the stock of the company originated in that transaction.

In the present Constitution, two restrictions upon the former power of the Legislature are inserted. The first is contained in the 33d, and the second in the 35th section of the second article of the instrument.

The 33d section declares "that the credit of this Commonwealth shall not be given or loaned in aid of any person, association, municipality, or corporation."

This section was intended to prohibit the Legislature from binding the State as the surety, guarantor, or indorser for any person or corporation. It is in the sense that lending credit is interdicted. The Legislature has no power to render the credit of the State ancillary to that of a private individual or a corporation. The language of the section is simply equivalent to declaring that the State shall not become an accessory or collateral obligation, as surety, to pay a debt created by any person, municipality, or corporation, as principal.

There was no measure before the Legislature at its last session placing the State in such an attitude, or violating this inhibition.

The convention, having restrained the power of the Legislature to lend its credit, in the 35th section, it is provided "that no act of the General Assembly shall authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the Commonwealth, except for the purposes mentioned in the 36th section of this article," [such as debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or provide for the public defense,] "unless provision be made therein to lay and collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest stipulated and to discharge the debt within thirty years; nor shall such act take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people, at a general election, and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it."

The Legislature, under the provisions of the Constitution, has the same power that it formerly had to create debts to assist in the construction of railroads, or for any other purposes, in its discretion, subject only to these checks: (1) That the act shall contain a provision to levy and collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest stipulated, and to discharge the debt within thirty years. (2) That it shall be submitted to the people and ratified by a majority of votes at a general election.

This clause does not preclude, but expressly contemplates, the creation of State debts for public and beneficial objects, such as railroads, turnpikes, and other public works, under the limitations expressed in the section.

The bill introduced by me at the last session, and which passed the House, emanated from a large and able committee, some of whom were opposed to the measure. It authorized the subscription of stock by the State to roads, after they had reached a point near completion, upon certain terms. No question of the constitutionality of the bill was ever made. The bill itself was subsequently modified, but after the modification, though there was full debate and great interest excited in its consideration, no objection to its constitutionality was ever suggested. It complied with the requisitions of the thirty-sixth section as to the levying of a sufficient tax to pay the stipulated interest and discharge the debt within thirty years. It also provided for its submission to the people, and expressly declared that it should be null and void unless it received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it.

Restrictions upon the powers of a sovereign State, like those in the 33d and 35th sections referred to, are unusual, and contrary to the general freedom of legislation. They should never be extended, by construction or implication, beyond their exact limits, otherwise, the energies of government are shackled, the progress of society retarded, and the enterprise of the people so embarrassed that it ends in the abolition of restrictions which are incompatible with the public welfare and detrimental to civilization.

I would consider it unfortunate, if the provisions to which reference is made, should be so strictly construed as to preclude the submission of such questions to the people. We constantly find the delegation of such powers from the Legislature to the counties and cities of the State to impose taxes upon themselves for such objects affirmed by courts of last resort. It is difficult to conceive how the Legislature can delegate powers which it does not itself possess, and give portions of the citizens the right to decide upon the expediency of measures which the whole body of the people may not even be allowed to consider. I remain, very truly, yours,

W. PRESTON.

☞ Marshal Niel learns his speeches by heart, and as his memory is not very good, it always takes him several days to master even a short speech. On those days nobody is admitted to him. The old Marshal constantly paces his room, muttering the sentences very rapidly, and, when he knows the speech by heart, he is in excellent humor, and nothing is easier than to obtain favors from him. Rouher also learns his speeches by heart; but he does so while lying on his sofa and drinking plenty of claret.

☞ When Queen Victoria was married, twenty-nine years ago, she had twelve bridesmaids. Every one of those young ladies has since been married; one has now a widow, and three are dead. In a dozen maidens selected at random from any class of American society, the statistics after such a lapse of time would be likely to be very different.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1869.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A tobacco sale, to be held in Paducah before the 1st of May, is talked of.

The Fenelon crop of Fayette county will be unusually large this year.

Wool-buyers are active in Bourbon county.

The Bourbon county whisky is very dull and the prices are lost to sight.

The boundaries of Russellville are being continually extended.

Religion and temperance are engaging a liberal degree of attention in Hazelton.

A railroad from Maysville to Newark, Ohio, is seriously talked of.

Hardison county has decided not to subscribe any more stock for her 2nd grounds, but to build a road to the Ohio river.

Four sweet-horses were recently broken upon near Lexington. One gentleman got a trip for his labors, but they stole you, mean and all.

Concerts, lectures, etc., are almost entirely banished from Paris for the want of a town hall.

Harry Jordan, one of the mail agents on the Kentucky Central, has fallen beneath the official axe.

Lewis Willis, the negro who stole Dr. Avery's horse in Paris recently, has been captured and lodged in jail. The mare was recovered.

T. J. Adams, of Georgia, sold to Wm. McCracken, of Lexington, a pair of Modoc chickens and one dozen eggs for $30.

S. H. Files' "Bay" horse won the $300 purse at the Spring Plains, at Smithland, last Saturday.

The Knights of Russellville and vicinity propose to attach any member of small rings next year, and to expel him if occasion requires.

The annual horse show at Russellville, on Monday last, was the largest and most successful ever held in that county.

Mrs. Mary Plunkett, a worthy Irish lady, was brought to Georgetown on Friday last in a raving condition. She was refused a lodging by the Asylum at Lexington.

Jos. H. Northcutt, of White Sulphur, Scott county, has contracted to deliver 100 car loads of corn, per day, for which he paid $40.

A difficulty occurred on Cane Ridge, Bourbon county, on Sunday between Colonel Bedford and Mr. Hedges, in which the latter was seriously handled.

W. W. Cheney, Esq., has returned to Cynthiana, after a visit to Chicago. He will resume the practice of his profession—the law—and has formed a partnership with Gen. Boone as a lawyer and manager before the courts.

McDonald, marshal of Sharpsburg, shot and killed a few evenings since, a negro man named Gabriel Tobbs widow of Billy nine-teen years of the people of Covington, and the negro was in custody from the coroner's jury, but escaped from the constable in the night.

A meeting will be held at the Court-house in Paris on Saturday next to take steps to celebrate the 4th of July, which is supposed will be the last one to be celebrated.

W. K. Robb, Esq., late Sheriff-elect of this county, has been appointed by Judge Ayres Master Commissioner in the place of Wm. Bullock, resigned.

A large number of the citizens of Hazelgreen have signed a call upon Col. Jo. Hargis, to become a candidate for the lower house of the Legislature. Col. Hargis is a man of fine ability and has always been found battling for the right.

A. Bell says that a speedy man, while driving a horse attached to a buggy, came to his house on Saturday last, and left the horse standing in front of the house. The horse became frightened at the cars, and ran off, breaking the buggy to pieces. Mr. Bell's son, who was in the buggy, escaped unhurt.

Mr. Wm. Cox, of Jessamine, Hon. Jas. Hughes, of Fayette, and Mr. Johnson, Esq., of Scott, have been appointed by the Governor commissioners to locate the site for the Agricultural College, which has recently been established by the Legislature.

The Board of Council of Covington has finally decided that railroad bridges, 20 feet above high water, shall be built by citizens of Covington, and that the bridges now in process of erection are not engaged in violation of the ordinance.

Mudeman, a country painter, was tried on Monday for the murder of Mr. Bell, in Bourbon on a former occasion, in which every one was present, and the jury were unable to agree, standing nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The case will probably be tried again.

Mr. W. S. Clarkson, of Bradfordville, Washington county, Ky., writes to the proprietors of the Louisville Journal to forward a specimen copy of that paper to him at that place, as he wishes to subscribe for it, and thinks from the specimen he has seen of it that it is worth the money.

Twenty additional miles of the Macon and Brunswick (Ga.) railroad have just been completed, and the cars are now running over it daily.

In removing the debris of the Pacific Hotel, in St. Louis, a few days since, the workmen say they found the bodies of still three more dead negroes, which makes seven that have been found since the fire.

The Mayor of Macon, Ga., orders all persons other than retired officers or soldiers, who wear a gray uniform, to keep off the sidewalks, and to keep off the centre of the streets when they meet a body of troops. Any one refusing to obey the order will be arrested, and if found guilty, will be fined $50 for each offence.

Says the editor of the Paris Kentuckian, Judge Sandidge, Marshall says as a compliment that of the 1,000 persons he pardoned during his term of office, but one of them has ever been convicted of a crime, and that one, Scott Cooper, was convicted of killing Mr. Winscott was a cowardly murder, and Mr. Winscott's widow and children have the sympathy of the whole community in the struggle they have to make for their recovery up to the writing of the above.

A Lockport correspondent informs the New York Times that on Sunday, the 18th inst., Mr. Jas. Bates, son of Mr. Asher Bates, and James Crowell, while wandering through the woods in Somerset county, Niagara, found, in a cave, from the effects of which they were overcome by the gas, the dead bodies of seven persons, the other one, Mr. Crowell's son, being still alive. The latter was taken out in a senseless condition, and is now doing well, with every prospect of his speedy recovery.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Montgomery, Ala., has a large stone-ware manufacturing company.

A strike among the brick-molders of St. Louis is in progress.

Gold has been discovered near Savannah, Mo.

A divorce was granted a woman sixty years old, in St. Louis, the other day.

Jacob Thompson is going back to Mississippi.

Nashville is shipping brooms of her own manufacture to Cincinnati.

Strawberries raised near Nashville sell at only $2 a quart.

Nashville is clearing at a huge ox raised in Bourbon county, Ky., he weighs 1,545 pounds.

The Literary Journal will soon be issued in Galveston, Texas.

Prof. Gamage is in Houston, Texas, interesting the ne-nailed cattle thereon.

Crop prospects throughout Texas are reported as quite satisfactory.

A little girl was gored and terribly lacerated by a bull a few days since, near Nashville.

The Warrior river (Alabama) recently rose 30 feet, and washed away a new cotton wharf. Great damage was done in the bottom lands.

Carnesville, Ga., has invited Athens to attend a May-day festival at that place, and Athens has promised to be present in force.

On the 20th instant the thermometer stood at 102 deg. in the sun and 90 in the shade at noonday, Ga.

The ice upon the Tennessee river at Florence has disappeared, and can be rebuilt. It was the thickest ever known in rebel country.

The Indian who was found dead a few days since near Atlanta, Ga., is believed to have been murdered.

Memorial Day was very generally and properly observed on the 26th inst. throughout the South.

Six or seven white men have been murdered in the vicinity of Selma, Ala. since the war.

About forty feet of the large stone wall at the rear of the Old Hotel in Nashville fell into the street the other day.

The accounts from all sections of East Tennessee represent the growing wheat as promising more than an average harvest.

The Nashville and Northwestern R. R. has been fully repaired, and on Sunday last trains were running on the road. Regular trips between Nashville and Memphis will commence on the 1st of May.

A suit of black cloth clothes and a white hat were stolen on the river bank at Nashville a few days since, and were brought into the city by the thief, who was seen from the turtle wharf below.

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The Mayor of Macon, Ga., orders all persons other than retired officers or soldiers, who wear a gray uniform, to keep off the sidewalks, and to keep off the centre of the streets when they meet a body of troops. Any one refusing to obey the order will be arrested, and if found guilty, will be fined $50 for each offence.

A whale forty feet long, yielding eight barrels of oil and sixty-nine gallons of pure oil and more than four hundred pounds of whalebone, was taken near Cape Lookout, North Carolina, on the 15th inst.

Captain Michael Walsh, of Nashville, has given a bond of $50,000, required by law for the faithful performance of his duties as the next Revenue Collector for the ensuing year.

There is said to be good complaint from people who live along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in the matter that runs the ordinariness of the so-called pound car on that line they depot receive their papers sometimes until after the train has left.

The notorious horse thief and midnight marauder, Ed Gunn, who has been lying in jail at Lexington, Tenn., awaiting his trial, made his escape on Tuesday last. He was not officially missed for an hour, being one of the opportunity to escape with which he had been favored. "Good-by," was heard all that there was done for. Sheriff Dr. Rogers for his part in behalf of the authorities of the county, we must say that the Gun is not to be found. Another reliable and well-known negro man, Mack Sanders, is also missing.

On Monday morning last while Mr. Joseph S. Logan, the superintendent of the Indiana Asylum for the Insane, was in the act of shaving himself, which he supposed was unobserved, he cut his throat with a razor, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours. Mr. Logan was a man of fine character, and his untimely death is deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was a native of Kentucky, and was about 60 years of age.

Radical Denunciations of the Appointments.

We are beginning to think considerably better of a portion of the leading Radical organs of the country in some respects than we have hitherto done. It has often seemed to us that they had no independence or public spirit whatever, and that, until they should be ready to discover themselves from their party, they would be too slavish to express, in any contingency, their true opinion of the acts of an administration of their own choosing. But for some reason or other, either because these organs have been startled by events into something like an appreciation of the high obligations which they owe to their country, or because they cannot help seeing that the Grant administration is headed to an inevitable downfall, and that therefore there cannot be danger but rather safety in speaking the truth in regard to it, some of the Radical organs go so far as even this Democratic press in the condemnation and denunciation of the policy of the President's appointments, the only policy by which he has up to this time made himself known to the country. Never till now did any President either in four years or in eight years receive from the presses of his own party such an amount of denunciation for his appointments as President Grant has received for his in six weeks from the presses of the Radical party. Indeed we might find it difficult, slavish as the Radical papers notoriously are, to name half a dozen of them that have not spoken of at least a considerable portion of his appointments either with indignation or with regret.

Foremost among the ablest and the most zealous of the Radical organs of the United States have always stood, two at Chicago, the Tribune and the Republican. It has never occurred to us as one of the world's possibilities that these organs or either of them would at any time falter in the support of anything that a Radical administration might say or do; but, although they adhere to their party and to all its principles and measures, their condemnatory language in regard to the President's general appointments is the very strongest that they can command. We wish that we could find room in our columns for a late long article of the Republican upon the subject in question, but we cannot. The editor of that paper, who knows nothing but Radicalism, who not only supported Grant for the Presidency but regarded every act of his before the election as the perfection of justice and right, and who, not having been an officeseeker, is not obnoxious to the charge of being influenced in what he now writes by feelings of personal disappointment and mortification, says, that, ever since the inauguration, the jackals of the political camp have been infesting the capital of the nation, scenting every hole and recess of corruption where the festering corpse of principle might be found, that a part of these animals of prey have had their voracious and depraved appetites gorged by the Administration, while nothing could be found to satisfy the gnawings of the hunger of the rest of the pestiferous horde; that from the indiscriminate and venal scramble in the purlieus of the President's mansion and the ante-rooms of the Departments for the spoils of the elections, the nation has gained nothing, no, benefit whatever accruing to the masses of the people, that the offices are not filled with abler, more faithful, more conscientious incumbents now than they were six months ago, although we must bear in mind, that, six months ago, thousands of notorious and detected villains were kept in office by the evil power of the tenure-of-office law; that the plain and vehement pledges to clean out the Augean stable of official corruption upon the inauguration of a new administration and to espouse advanced principles have been violated both in spirit and in letter that distinguished, capable, representative men of eminent abilities, heroic patriotism and conspicuous integrity have been passed over by the Government in contemptuous neglect, and official favors distributed for the most part among a parcel of camp-followers and political bummers, that even public servants widely known and applauded for their fearless devotion to duty and for the consternation they have created among the rings of corruption by their zeal in executing the laws have been recklessly and ruselessly decapitated for no other purpose than to provide warm berths for a few pets of some influential politicians who thereby reward personal friendship and party fidelity, that the fresh incumbents have been picked out of obscure nooks and corners, their very names in most cases being wholly unknown in the communities where they are to exercise their functions, and that all the circumstances surrounding the displacements and appointments are evidences strong as proofs of holy writ that nepotism has been at work providing snug places for family connections, or that partisan machinery has been rotating some persons out as a preparation for rotating others in, either as fulfillment for contingent promises or as compensation for campaign services or as removing obstacles or adding stepping-stones to the higher preferment of aspirants.

This is certainly a formidable indictment to be got up by one of the most prominent Radical organs of all the country against the Grant administration, but we have not exaggerated the Republican's charges in the least degree, and we have not even referred to one-half of them. The whole people are disgusted. Many of them conceal their disgust, but none of them can help feeling it. The recipients of office themselves feel it.

Some Difference.

It cannot be said that the Republicans of Pennsylvania were afraid to face the question of colored suffrage in their own State, for they have favored the extension of the franchise to the freedmen of the South in a manner more than reconciliation. Our own colored people in Pennsylvania are in all respects superior to those freedmen, and now entitled to political privileges.—[Philadelphia North American.

The Republicans or Radicals of Pennsylvania were afraid to face the question of negro suffrage in their own State, for they refused to let that question be submitted to the people of their State with a view to the ratification or rejection of the fifteenth amendment. Their Philadelphia organ argues that they could not possibly be afraid to face the question in their own State, as they had repeatedly favored *the extension of the franchise to the freed slaves of the South.* Oh yes, they certainly had the courage to say, on all occasions, that the negroes of the South should be allowed to vote, and *do* shown, in the opinion of the Philadelphia editor, that they had the courage to meet the question of negro suffrage in their own State of Pennsylvania. They had also the courage to vote, through their Senators and Representatives at all opportunities, that the white people of the South should be disfranchised and placed under negro control and *this*, we suppose, is to be accepted as proof of their courage to vote for disfranchising the Democracy of Pennsylvania and subjecting *them* to negro domination. Your Northern Radical would vote for such measures in the South as he would sooner lose an arm and a leg than vote for in his own State.

Forney's Tour.

Col. Forney and the party of gentlemen traveling with him appear to have been shot through the head to out of a cannon. What they could learn in six or seven hours is what we don't say, was that they had received nothing. Many editors of have been glad of the opportunity to speak with Mr. Forney, but they have not "found" "was found all that there was done for. Should Dr. Forney for his part be in behalf of the authorities of the South, we must say that the Ship is not to be discovered. Another reliable and well-known negro man, Mack Sanders, is also missing.

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John Russell Young.

Mr. John Russell Young, now or lately the managing editor of the New York Tribune, says in a letter which we published yesterday in relation to the very extraordinary exposition in which his name has been figuring unenviably during the last two or three days:

> I do not believe in suits for libel, as a general thing, but I have given the editor of the Sun opportunity to explain and defend this transaction with private correspondence before a jury of his countrymen. Having done this I have only to say there is nothing in those letters which I cannot explain, whenever explanation is proper. It is not proper here and now.

We can't agree with Mr. Young. He says that he can explain everything in his remarkable series of letters that we copied from the New York Sun on Tuesday, but that an explanation is not proper now. Certainly "now" is the most proper of all times. There should be no unnecessary delay of even a single hour. The imputations under which Mr. Y. now lies and from which his own letters seem to leave no means of escape, are such as he should not remain under willingly for one minute. We would not bear hard upon him in the day of his adverse fortune, but we bid him hasten his vindication if he can make one. To talk about bringing a libel suit against an editor for publishing private letters will do him no good. If he postpones his explanation on account of a libel suit to be tried at some future period, that period will never come.

The Post says, that, if the comments of the New York Sun on this correspondence prove true, "the whole press will receive from this case a shock to its influence, a stain on its character, the effect of which may counterbalance many years of upright and honorable labor on the part of others in the service of the public." We don't concur in this view of the matter at all. If Mr. Young cannot make, or if he shall fail to make, the satisfactory explanation that its half promises, it will certainly be a deplorable thing for him, but we do not see how it is to give a shock and impart a stain to the whole newspaper press. If the whole press could be shocked by the misconduct of a single member, a member too occupying a subordinate position, the whole press would have been shocked to death a great many years ago. We have no doubt that the press will generally unite in wishing to Mr. Young, who, if he has not been, might have been, an honor to it, a safe and quick deliverance from the murky shadow that covers him, but he cannot expect the press to identify itself with him and undertake his defense as something necessary to its self-defense.

The character of the American press is not involved in this matter.

The Cabinet.

It is said that Secretaries Fish and Borie and Attorney General Hoar have notified the President of their wish to leave the Cabinet, and that they are expected to go out within four weeks. The anticipated change excites no attention and causes no comment. There is no desire that the three Cabinet ministers shall remain, for no one thinks them of any consequence where they are, and there isn't any particular wish that they shall go out for there is no confidence that Grant would put any better persons in their places. The masses of the people look on in dead apathy, letting men and things at Washington take their own course.

The history of Washburne's brief connection with the Cabinet was disgraceful to all concerned. He asked to be made Secretary of State merely as a compliment and for the sake of character, saying that he would resign in a week. It was grossly indelicate in him to ask such a thing and flagrantly improper on the part of the President to accord it. The office of Secretary of State is or should be too high and dignified a one to be applied to the vain and ignoble use of paying empty compliments.

If a President ever means to devote himself in good faith and in all earnestness to the grave and solemn duties of the Presidency, if he ever means to *act* President and not merely to *play* President, he should certainly try to do so in the bestowal of the highest and most important and responsible office in his gift. But Washburne, after obtaining, as a concession from the President's weakness and personal partiality, the compliment of the Secretaryship to be at once surrendered back, made all haste to turn the compliment to the best possible account by nominating his own personal friends for all the valuable offices at the Secretary's disposal, leaving little or no patronage to be distributed by the successor who was so soon to take his place. The proceeding was a trickish one, and the President, if he had known what was due to himself and to the demands of honor, would have shown his resentment by assigning Washburne to no new position whatever. The man is deserving of no position except one of disgrace, and such a one he will be pretty sure to make for himself wherever he may go.

Stupidly Unended.

Some donkey has been telegraphing after this fashion from Washington concerning a recent vote in the House:

> The fact that all the Republican rebels, led by Garfield, Schenck, Payne, and Churchill, led the friends of Mr. Covod to distrust a vote of the House upon his case, and the Republicans with Democrats could have given a seat to his Democratic opponent; but they accordingly had the case sent back to the committee to take additional testimony. There is no doubt of Covode's eventually getting his seat.

We take leave once more to say—and we are tired of the opportunity to do it—that Mr. Covode's a Republican as Mr. Covode—that may might as well make a defection in the Republican ranks an astronomical event—that Mr. Covode is a question involving only the law and the evidence, and all elections are. We hope Mr. Covode has better reasons for expecting to get his seat than any trust or distrust in the integrity of his fellow Republicans because he is a Republican. There is a way of relieving people who write such stuff as the above sometimes of the self-imposed stigma of dishonesty but it is not a way creditable to the intelligence of Mr. H. Winters.

The New York Tribune, which, upon at least two or three occasions in its long lifetime, has been suspected of being measurably candid, should be heartily ashamed of the remarks we have quoted from its columns. When the editor of that paper says that men might as well talk of a defection in the Republican ranks on astronomy or the census as on an election case, he is guilty of such a bold and audacious violation of hundreds of the most notorious facts as even the tenth-rate politicians of his party, fellows scarcely presuming to set up pretentions to character, would be ashamed to commit. He knows, as well as he knows any fact in his own life, as well as he knows that he wears a white hat, that his Radical friends in Congress, time and again and scores of times, have decided the titles to contested seats in their body upon the strength of partisan considerations. To suggest particular cases to his mind cannot be necessary; he has enough of them in his mind already. Not four weeks ago Radical candidates for Congress, defeated by majorities of three thousand, nine thousand, and even more, were admitted to seats just as if they had been elected. And does any human being suppose that Sam McKee, of Kentucky, if he had been a Democrat, would have been admitted to a seat in the House after he had been defeated by a majority of nearly two thousand in the popular vote in his District? What can the editor of the Tribune mean?

Negro Clerks.

The heads of departments at Washington have made a brisk beginning of the business of appointing negroes to clerkships. One of their last negro appointees is a son of Fred. Douglass. Whatever we may think of the taste or the wisdom of their negro experiment, we are disposed to express no objection, so they operate upon their own political capital, giving up to the negroes a portion of their own official patronage. Of course we know that they will give no portion of it to a Democrat, and they can, for aught we care, divide out the whole among Radicals of different colors as best suits them. We shall like very well to see whether black radicals are more or less efficient than white ones, more or less faithful, more or less honest, but we apprehend that the main rivalry between them will be for the palm of inefficiency, laziness, and roguery. A cotemporary says, that, if it could be done in no other way, he "would not object to see the country saved even by negroes." Nor would we, but we might afterwards consider the country as the Queen of Lilliput did her palace when Gulliver had extinguished the flames that were consuming it—a thing unfit to live in.

How the Taxes Come and Go.

It takes fifty-seven paymasters of all grades, from Brigadier General down, to do nothing in the world but to pay off the present standing army of the United States, fifty-seven salaried officers to do what less than a tenth part of the number could do as well; it takes a legion of officeholders, at a vastly-increasing expense every year, to collect from the people the money for furnishing the paymasters with funds to pay the army; and it takes the whole people of the United States, twisting and turning and stinting themselves and their families and practicing all possible devices and expedients, to pay the taxes, which the paymasters and other office-holders use so profusely. It is thus that the taxes are paid, it is thus that they are spent. Extravagance and oppression go hand in hand, each accelerating its pace to keep pace with the other. Year by year our national revenue is diminishing, and year by year our national prodigality is increasing. If things continue thus, how far off is the end? Is a telescope needed to bring it within the range of vision?

Grant's Revenges.

The appointment by General Grant of a colored servant officer in Georgia is agreeable also to the rebels there of what they may come. They are contended stoutly for the right to exclude the negro from State office, and we trust that they will continue to contend stoutly for that right so long as it remains a right. If Gen. Grant, as "a gentle hint" to them, has appointed a negro to a high national office in their State, that's his own affair and not theirs. He and not they must be responsible for it. And if, as is threatened, he means to give other and similar illustrations of "the course he intends to take with refractory States and citizens," that is with States and citizens that don't choose to have negroes in their State offices, he can of course, so far as his constitutional power goes and so far perhaps as it doesn't go, suit himself. The citizens of States will, we hope, fill the State offices, which are their own, with white men, and, if Grant, in revenge for their doing this, sees fit to fill the Federal offices, including even the places in his Cabinet, with negroes, thinking thereby to punish the "refractory States and citizens," let him by all means lay himself out in the noble work.

President Johnson's Power Over the Senate.

President Johnson, it will be remembered, appointed a number of officers just as his term was expiring, and had them confirmed through and confirmed by the Senate. The commissions have not yet been issued, nor is it probable that they will be. The Attorney General has the matter under consideration, however, and in the meanwhile the old officers retain their places.—[Pittsburg Gazette.

Well, let the Radical organ at Pittsburg inform us, if it can, how the cases of those officers have been or are likely to be disposed of. Has the Attorney General got through considering? If so, what is the result? The Gazette tells us that President Johnson, just as his term was expiring, made his appointments "and had them rushed through and confirmed by the Senate." The phrase implies that he exercised a peculiar *power* over the action of the Senate, the power to *have* his appointments "rushed through and confirmed." Whence and by what means did he possess himself of the prerogative of *having* his appointments "rushed through and confirmed" by a body almost unanimously hostile to him both politically and personally? What was the spell, the magic, the sorcery, the witchcraft, the devilry, that he used? Should not a committee have been appointed for the investigation of this mysterious subject? Should not one be appointed at the next session?

CITY ITEMS.

Business Houses of Louisville—Cards' Safety Appendix.

In order to bring a great invention more conspicuously before the public, the inventor, Mr. Cards, has connected with this office for one thousand (1,000) Appendix Cards, adaptable to the needs of the business houses of Louisville, to be judiciously distributed in the business streets of Louisville and Tennessee. In addition to the matter pertaining to the "Gas Apparatus," a limited number of pages will be devoted to business cards, affording an excellent opportunity to our business firms for advertising at reasonable rates. The fact that the pamphlets will be issued from this office is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well executed.

Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co., have advertised in the auction columns of this morning's paper, a splendid farm to be sold next Tuesday to the highest bidder.

Valuable Property at Marshal's Sale.

By an advertisement in the proper column it will be seen that the Marshal of the Chancery Court will, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, offer for sale that valuable piece of property on the south side of Market street, below Third, now occupied by S. Goldsaw and C. Henry Dorn, being 25 feet 6 inches on Market by 204 feet in depth, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 months. This is one of the most central and best located pieces of business property in Louisville.

Real estate buyers, don't forget the sale of excellent residence store, next Monday, near Cedar Park. Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

Have You Seen These?

Three beautiful porcelains, finished in oil, at Webster's gallery. They are perfect gems, and will last forever. 26 Fourth street.

Go to Fay's Gallery, 74 Fourth street, and get some of those nice Ferrotypes. They are made and finished in ten minutes, and if you do not like them you need not take them away.

Everything for 50 cents at the FIFTY CENT Store. Opens Saturday night, May 1st, 20½ Fifth street.

If you would have a fine photograph for next thing to nothing, and J. C. Hirod's old Gallery, Main, below Fourth. Take your baby.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

Hegeman's Ferrated Elixir of Bark. A pleasant cordial prepared from Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists.

Wall paper, new, cheap and elegant, for sale by Pike & Lindsay, 73 Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel. Samples sent to parties in the country.

French Velocipede Soap

Manufactured by the Société Distillaire. For sale by

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
H. CHAMBERS & CO.

LOCAL NOTICES.

BASKETS, ALL KINDS,

as Ladies' Reticules, Cap, Furnished Lunch, and small Lunch Baskets, Work Baskets in all styles, and stands, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Key, Cigar, Scrap, Market, Clothes, and Laundry Basket, and all kinds, just received, and offered at the lowest prices, at Rogers's House Furnishing Emporium, 140 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

apr23 d3

Removal.

D. J. Murray has removed his Variety Store, under National Hotel, No. 71 Fourth street, immediately opposite his old stand. Constantly on hand a very large assortment of fancy goods, toilet articles, perfumeries, soaps, hair brushes and combs, porte-monnaies, morocco traveling bags, work-baskets, whips, canes, willow ware, ladies' sewing and large arm-chairs, feather dusters, toys of every description, sanchez and walking dolls, children's rolling hoops, baby buggies, wheelbarrows, cake and rocking horses, India rubber goods, mechanical toys, birds, bird cages, &c., &c. All imported goods.

ap20 d1f

The best and original basic of iron, phosphorus, and culture's, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferrocyphosphate Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. ja25 d1aw7thsweowly

HOME MANUFACTURE.

The Alaska Refrigerator, with water-cooler attached, the most complete and best Refrigerator in the market. All sizes manufactured by Pyne & Creighton, No. 82 Fourth street, between Market and Main.

apr23 d6od6.

Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja15 d&Tthsweowly

French China, Glass, and Queensware,

Just received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at J. Doltinger & Co.'s china store, No. 96 Market, between Third and Fourth.

mh25 deod15

Frank Maiden,

Wedding and Visiting Card Engraver, 108 Jefferson, between Third and Fourth, has received a fine assortment of the latest styles French note papers, ranging in prices from 16c. per quire and upwards. ap25 deod1w

The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., of New York. Sold by all druggists. ja15 d1aw84weowly

LOCAL NOTICES.

New Ready,

the most complete and varied assortment of Pencils, Valises, Traveling Satchels, &c., to be found in this city, in prices that defy competition, at

R. R. MILLER'S,
No. 57 Main, bet. second and Third streets.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security,

such as diamonds, silver plate and other valuables. Diamonds and watches bought and sold, by C. Bayer, 69 Johnson street, opposite Tripp's music store. ap21 d1m

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest,

and best, especially as last applied to the complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, &c., at

No. 57 Main, bet. second and Third streets.

Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Hancock streets, near Twenty-third street, by ap10 d2f GRAVES & SON.

Stop! Listen for a Moment!

WHY DO YOU SUFFER with sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, constipation? Why have a disordered stomach, when by stopping into a drug store you can obtain a sure remedy in Dr. Graves' Vegetable Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for all diseases of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Why suffer from the poisonous effects of mercurial pills? Dr. Graves' Liver Pills are purely vegetable, and will not salivate. Why suffer from piles, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from sick headache, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from constipation, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from indigestion, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from jaundice, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from dyspepsia, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from biliousness, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from fever and ague, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the liver, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the stomach, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the bowels, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the blood, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the kidneys, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the bladder, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the urinary organs, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the skin, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the eyes, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the ears, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the nose, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the throat, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the lungs, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the heart, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the brain, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the nerves, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the muscles, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the bones, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the joints, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the skin, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure you? Why suffer from any disease of the eyes, when Dr. Graves' Liver Pills will cure

WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HELP supplied free [illegible] EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets [illegible] MILLER & CO.

WANTED—GOOD COLORED SERVANTS—A cook, washer and ironer [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—CITY.

[illegible]

WRIGHT'S REPELLENT UMBRELLAS! FAST COLOR. Prices Within the Reach of All. [illegible] WRIGHT, BROTHERS & CO., [illegible] Market Street, Philadelphia, [illegible] Broadway, New York.

PIANOS. HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS [illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPRING WAGONS. KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture for sale all kinds of Spring Wagons. [illegible] No. 339 Main St., bet. Clay & Shelby.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSES—[illegible]

FOR RENT—DWELLING—[illegible]

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—[illegible]

FOR RENT OR SALE—COTTAGE—[illegible]

FOR RENT—A RESIDENCE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER—[illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A FARM [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—[illegible]

LOST.

LOST—SPECTACLES—[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

[illegible]

TAKEN UP.

[illegible]

PUBLIC SALES.

[illegible]

Sale of Stock. [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale. [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale. [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale. [illegible]

Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang, and Cross Cut SAWS! EVERY saw that leaves our factory is Oil t[illegible]

AXES! [illegible]

Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. [illegible]

COAL. HAVING formed a copartnership with J. D. JOHNSON, [illegible] JAMES O'CONNOR, JOHN O'CONNOR, J. D. JOHNSON.

PIANOS!! [illegible] D. P. FAULDS, 76 Main st. ORGANS, GUITARS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. THE finest at very low prices wholesale or retail. D. P. FAULDS, 76 Main st., Between Second and Third.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale. [illegible] In Chancery. BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 3d, 1869, [illegible]

Marshal's Sale. W. H. Helfrich, against John C. Shieble. In Chancery, No. 21,262. [illegible]

Marshal's Sale. Elizabeth Maddox, against [illegible] In Chancery, No. 22,445. [illegible]

Marshal's Sale. C. Gregg's adm'r, against C. Gregg's heirs. In Chancery, No. 21,313. [illegible]

Marshal's Sale. John W. Yeager's Adm'r, against John W. Yeager's heirs. In Chancery, No. 20,963. [illegible]

Marshal's Sale. [illegible] In Chancery, No. 22,339. [illegible]

Marshal's Sale. L. C. Owings' adm'r, against L. C. Owings' heirs. In Chancery, No. 20[illegible] [illegible]

Marshal's Sale. D. Guy vs. D. Guy, J. W. Davis, &c., vs. D. Guy, Peter Daily and others vs. D. Guy and others. In Chancery, No. 22,503. BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869, [illegible]

Marshal's Sale. G. B. P. Johnston, against John Dalton's heirs. In Chancery, No. 20,012. [illegible]

Marshal's Sale. J. B. Norman, against Isabella Norman and others. In Chancery, No. 21,532. [illegible]

Washington Foundry, MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Wool Carding Machines, Machine Cards, and Smut Mills. DOWDALL, PAGE & CO., Cor. Second and Morgan sts., St. Louis.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. No. 233 Main street. Regular Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, &c. THIS FRIDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, [illegible] S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER. 100 Bbls. Irish Potatoes, Furniture, Large Platform Scales, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Baby Carriages, Large French Plate Mirror, Looking Glasses, Stoves, &c. [illegible] THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, April 30, at 10 o'clock, in front of auction-rooms, will be peremptorily sold 100 bbls. white meshannock potatoes and one pair large platform scales; after which, general assortment of household and kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French-plate mirrors, and other valuable articles. Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

FUTURE SALES.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. Oldham County Farm. AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES. TUESDAY, May 4, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., that desirable and well-located farm belonging to Peter Berry, 2 miles south of Ballardsville station, on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, about 7 miles from Lagrange Junction, and immediately on the line of Shelby and Henry counties; 178 acres of excellent bluegrass, limestone land, nearly all under cultivation; good improvements; plenty of water for family use and stock; neighborhood the very best. The farm is as good as can be desired. Terms easy. For further information, apply on the premises, or to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

For Sale by Auction. ON MONDAY, May 3, the well-known saloon and bakery, known as the Fourth-ward House, on Preston, [illegible] sale to commence at 11 o'clock. WM. DIXON.

BY C. C. SPENCER. Superior and Nearly New Household and Kitchen Furniture, at a Private Residence. AT AUCTION. ON MONDAY MORNING, May 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at a private residence, No. 317 Jefferson street, between Eighth and Ninth, the elegant and nearly new parlor and chamber furniture therein [illegible] utensils, all of the very best quality, and but little used. Sale positive. Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO., 127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth sts. Frame Storehouse, and Lease for 12 years, corner Tenth and Zane streets. AT AUCTION. SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, 1869, at 3 o'clock, we will sell the above. [illegible] Terms cash. S. T. MOORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO. 89 West Market st. Two fine Light Buggies, 2 Rockaways, 1 Pair of Mares, 1 Gray Rockaway Horse, Single and Double Harness, Large Lot of Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c. AT AUCTION. ON SATURDAY MORNING, May 1, 1869, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the above lots of goods at our auction-rooms. The sale will commence with the buggies and rockaways. Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON. Sale of a Splendid Suburban Residence AT AUCTION. AS assignees of E. D. Tyler, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, on MONDAY, the 3d of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, a handsome suburban place, containing 10 acres, on the Fountain Ferry road (Market street extended), in Jefferson county, Kentucky, about 3 miles from the Court-house, the property formerly of J. B. Davies. The improvements consist of a fine one-story brick residence, with English basement, in good repair, and all necessary out-buildings. [illegible] Terms—One-half cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest, on deferred payments and liens. [illegible] PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON. Handsome and Desirably Located Residence AT AUCTION. ON WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, at 4½ o'clock, we will sell the desirable residence of Jas. Bridgeford, Esq., situated on the southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut. The house contains a hall, 2 beautiful parlors, good dining-room, 8 chambers, good attic, [illegible] Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER. Elegant Household Furniture, Brussels Carpet, Rockaway, and Harness, at a private residence. AT AUCTION. ON SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell at the residence of [illegible] C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO. Valuable Real Estate in the City of Jeffersonville, AT AUCTION. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 6, 1869, at 4 o'clock, we will sell on the ground several very desirable building lots, situated on the southeast corner of Indiana avenue and Maple street, extended, and opposite the residence of Capt. Lampton. This property will be sold in lots of 25 feet front each, on Indiana avenue, by a depth of 110 feet to an alley. To laborers and mechanical classes of purchasing a homestead on easy terms, this sale offers great inducements. [illegible] Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years. W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auct'rs, No. 137 Main street.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON. FIRST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON. 50 Beautiful Building Lots in the "West End." Homes for the Merchant, Mechanic, and Laborer. On Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut, Madison, and Walnut, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; also, on Eighteenth street, between Walnut and Broadway. AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 4, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, we will offer the above desirable property in lots to suit purchasers. The sale will commence with the lots on Magazine, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Terms at sale. A plat of the ground can be seen at our office, 156 Main street. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

ICE! ICE! ICE! THE undersigned has put up a large quantity of Northern Ice expressly for the Louisville trade. Thankful for the liberal patronage of last year, he will furnish customers at as liberal prices as any other parties, hoping to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders left at No. 17 Bullitt street, between Main and river, will be promptly attended to. A. JACKSON.

Spring Trade, 1869 NO. 285 MAIN STREET, SMITH, AMIS & CO. are now receiving their unusually large and varied stock of Spring Dry Goods and Notions, which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices, and hope by fair dealing to merit a share of the patronage of the buyers of goods visiting this market.

CALIFORNIA Wines and Brandy! FROM THE VINEYARDS OF M. KELLER, Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angelos Vineyards. C. P. MOORMAN & CO., No. 27 East Main St., Sole Agents for the Atlantic States.

REMOVAL. S. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, HAVE removed from 221 Market to [illegible] MAIN STREET [illegible]

COAL! COAL! COAL! JOHN McCLOSKEY, Pittsburg. CHAS. MILLER, Agent, Louisville. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL, for parlor use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes. Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars.

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY. NO. 85 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 25c. Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO. STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS, On River, between Wenzel and Cabell. R. WOODS FERGUSON & CO. MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Fencing, Palings, Posts, Cedar Posts, &c. [illegible] We solicit orders. R. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

C. CAMPBELL, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 63 THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET is just receiving a new supply of spring and summer goods.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.
The Canoe Rob Roy.

Mr. Macgregor, who is still in the Holy Land with the famous canoe Rob Roy, writes an interesting letter to the London Times from Jerusalem, in which he gives some really fresh information regarding the temple and its remains. Deep down near the foundation of that exceedingly ancient structure, amongst the rubbish of the temple, he picked up the tooth of a camel, which, he says, "must have lived among the Jebusites before even this old wall was built."

II.
Photographic Evidence.

The importance of photography in legal proceedings has recently been illustrated in England. An application was made for letters of administration to the estate of a person who many years had gone to Australia, and had not been afterward heard from. No direct evidence was furnished of his death, but two men identified a photograph possessed by the surviving brother of the one supposed to be dead, as the portrait of a man whom they, about a certain date, buried on a hillside at the gold-digging. This evidence was considered sufficient.

III.
The Hotel of the Future.

An English capitalist has rented the splendid building of the Magasins Reunis, in Paris, for the purpose of transforming them into a Hotel Grand such as has never existed before. The boarders will not only live and eat there, but also be clothed in the latest fashion, or as they may direct. Beside their material wants, all amusements and pastimes will be furnished. A theater and concert hall, billiard and reading rooms, will be attached to the hotel. The annual rates charged for board, &c., at this unique hotel will be from 1,500 to 2,000 francs. Those paying the latter sum have a carriage and horses at their disposal.

IV.
The Wine Crop.

Accounts from the wine-growing districts in the South of France give details of a new malady in the vines attributed to a vermin which is found on the leaves of the diseased plants. In the district of Orange (Vaucluse,) of 10,000 hectares (2½ acres each) of vines, 8,500 are destroyed. The malady, fortunately, had not spread so rapidly in the rest of the neighborhood, but the loss was immense; at Sarrians few plants remained in healthy state; at Roquemaure the loss amounted to one-half. The disease was increasing daily and gradually advancing. As yet it appeared to follow the course of the Rhone, rather than extend in breadth. It was commencing in the environs of Arles in the Bouches-du-Rhone, and would soon include Montelimart, a distance of ninety miles. The whole of that country was far from being attacked, but there were a number of centers of infection which spread the contagion around.

V.
"Boz."

Mr. Dickens is presumably sensible enough of such social advantages as follow a peerage. Even Thackeray confessed he had no objection to being seen in Pall Mall arm in arm with a couple of Dukes. Mr. Dickens is not charged with any austerity in such matters. But whatever liking for Lords he may have socially, he never forgets that he is among the leaders of a distinct profession, and he never has allowed the claims of that profession to be underrated. There are many anecdotes of the great novelist which show how sincere he is in these opinions, and how manfully he has resented the slights which have sometimes been offered to letters in his person. There was a desire, for instance, among some high personages to hear Mr. Dickens read in private. The Queen expressed her wish that he should visit the castle, but intimated that he was to be received only as any other hired performer would be. He declined to go either to that or any other house where he could not be on a footing of perfect equality with the guests.

VI.
A Theatrical Panic.

We are about to be overrun by the hardy British dramatic pioneers. Already at the North the managers are greatly excercised over the invasion. They complain bitterly of the hordes of actors and actresses who throng hither from abroad to the utter discomfiture of the histrionic talent of the "nation." The New York Tribune tells us that, "like the Normans in Britain, and the Spaniards in Mexico, the dramatic legions of Europe have abandoned their disguise of peaceful visitors, and boldly planted the standard of the invader. Here, then, lies the trouble. Our native and naturalized actors and actresses are in imminent peril of their professional life. The inroads of English companies are taking a shape which seems to denote systematic organization and a determination to check the growth, if not to strike at the root of American dramatic art. Already, in this city, half a dozen theaters are occupied almost exclusively by foreign performers, and others shine only by the light of European stars. The evil is bitterly complained of, and protection is loudly called for. Protection should be afforded. England offers inferior articles at cheap prices, managers bargain at wholesale, and retail to the public with immense profit, and American histronic industry is crowded out of the market.

VII.
British Life Peerages.

The debate in Parliament upon this subject recently was much more moderate than it was when it was first introduced. Earl Russell's plan is certainly of a more moderate character than that brought forward in 1856. He dispels all apprehension of an undue use of the new power by proposing to limit the number of life Peerages to twenty-eight, of which not more than four shall be created annually, and, in order that the social prejudices of the Lords may not be disturbed, he recommends that the selections be made only from among the well-deserving of six limited classes—Scotch and Irish peers, members of the House of Commons of ten years' standing, distinguished officers of the army and navy, eminent lawyers, men of literary, scientific, and artistic renown, and officials who have passed five years in the service of the crown. The London journals are almost unanimous in their commendation of the proposed reform, as indeed they were in 1856. The Times observes that if the Lords contest it at all, it must be in the fear that the life peers, notwithstanding their limited number, may prove intellectually too strong for the hundreds of existing hereditary peers, and declares that, if with all their advantages the latter are unable to hold their own, "it will be time for the nation to dispense with them altogether."

VIII.
The Pall Mall Gazette on the Dickens Banquet.

The banquet given by the Liverpool people to Mr. Dickens, says the Pall Mall Gazette, of April 13, shows that they highly appreciate the literary character, but probably they never appreciated its irritable side so well as after the guests had made their speeches. The belief has not yet died out in England that if you bring a number of literary gentlemen together, the entertainment will not stand in need of a sharp flavor of asperity, and the Liverpool banquet will, we fear, encourage that impression. Lord Houghton, who last year bade us all strive earnestly to "merit the esteem of His Royal Highness," mildly railled Mr. Dickens on not paying sufficient respect to the House of Lords, whereupon Mr. Dickens appears to have asked him what "amazing devil" possessed him to make such a charge, and proceeded to furnish an ingenious and complicated parallel between "Richard Monckton Milnes" and Lord Verisopht. This was a lively beginning, and other speakers carried on the gentle pastime. One complained that while the press was toasted the drama was not. There are no jealousies in the literary profession. Another had the presence of mind to turn the banquet to account for the purpose of making a political speech to prove his advanced Radicalism, and sometimes an investment of that kind pays better than literature in the end. But the audience grew impatient of a stump speech, and there were interruptions. After this it needed Mr. Dickens' graceful speech on woman to restore a convivial feeling. We must all rejoice that a great compliment has been paid to Mr. Dickens, but we can not admire the spectacle of brotherly love presented on Saturday to the Liverpool public.

IX.
Sunday Schools for Science.

Professor Huxley, at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Philomathic Society, spoke on the subject of the introduction of scientific training into the general education of the country. They must not suppose, he said, because he happened to be devoted to abstract pursuits, that he was in the least degree insensible to that which had been said to be the English notion of paradise, namely, "getting on." He looked upon "getting on" as a very important matter indeed, and for that purpose recognized the value of science, for in hardly any of our trades, except the huckstering ones, was not some knowledge of science absolutely profitable to that occupation? But apart from any general bearing of science in practical life, its direct influence upon the professions was enormous. With regard to medical practice, it was a matter of fact that those young men who gave himself [illegible] the study of medicine had immediately to throw himself into the endeavor to make an acquaintance with a number of studies, such as physics, chemistry, botany and physiology, which were absolutely and entirely strange to him. In the interests of mankind and of fair play, why should not the clergy get some little tincture of physical science and put themselves into a position to understand the difficulties which were forced upon the mind of every thoughtful and intelligent man? He hoped the time would come when it would not be regarded as a blasphemous proposition that there should be opened in every parish in England Sunday schools for science, in which people should be taught for the purpose of rescuing themselves from misery and ignorance. That might be supplemented by a series of Sunday evening discourses upon secular matters, and upon topics which would enlighten them and enable them to bear better the toil of daily life.

X.
American Murderers in Council.

The Saturday Review has a queer article with this title. It gives the proceedings of a lot of convicts in the Maine penitentiary, and tells us, to commence with, that in America a gentleman who has unluckily committed a murder, solaces the close of his life by taking the chair at a public meeting, and, instead of petitioning, signifies his opinion to his countrymen as if he were president of a constitutional convention. It is, on the whole, one of the most pathetic examples ever given of the ruling passion strong in death. The American convict, accustomed from his infancy to public speaking, ends his career by proposing resolutions about the duties of society to the individual, and indulges in the epigram, which would almost be worthy of a place in one of Mr. Bright's perorations, that "it is not so much Harris he would save from ignomy as the State." All the officers of the meeting, we are told, were murderers, and the committee of two who were commissioned to lay the resolution before the Legislature of Maine had been convicted of murder. The gallows question was ably discussed and the most atrocious of the murderers thus addressed his hearers: "We enjoy all the rights of other citizens, and can on the whole carry on our trade with as little interruption as the prejudices of individuals will permit. But there is one damning blot on the system. We are still occasionally hanged. The brutalizing influence of the practice, considered in this connection, is only too plain. We, for our part, should be delighted to perform our necessary duties as civilly as may be. When we have taken a gentleman's watch, we have no special interest in cutting his throat; and except at moments of occasional excitement—from which no man can in any profession be free—we would abstain from murder as much as possible; for, in truth, murder would, under such circumstances, be a blunder. It would spoil the artistic beauty of the peformance. It would be a coarse expedient worthy of a savage tribe—not of the delicate-handed pickpockets, the dextrous burglars, the truly accomplished forgers whom I see before me. But, if you hang us, the question is altered. When Jack Ketch brutally interferes, we must retaliate with equal brutality. We must let society know that we are not men to be trifled with. We must mark in indelible characters our sense of the profound injustice with which we are treated. My friends, if they will permit me to call them so, the distinguished murderers on the front benches, are the martyrs of our profession; men who have risked their lives to preserve our dignity, but whose lives shall not be sacrificed if the unanimous protest of every one present, from the murderer down to the humblest novice accused of petty larceny, can avail to bring society to its senses."

THE TRIBUNE SCANDAL.

The Radical Organs Come to the Relief of John Russell Young.

He Still Holds His Post as Managing Editor.

A Probable Reaction in His Favor.

'Not So Bad As It Seemed.'

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Mr. Young has been more sinned against than sinning in this matter. It does not appear that he has been black-mailing anybody, or that he has sold or tried to sell the influence of the Tribune. The publication in the Sun is one of Mr. Dana's practical sensation jokes. That it is not very serious in its nature appears from the rollicking style in which it was written. Mr. Young's private letters were written to an old school-mate, and in them it appears, in the first place, that he was a little elated to find himself in the position of manager of the Tribune. There are passages in those letters that provoke a smile, but there is no total depravity in them. The capital error of Mr. John Russell Young was in being interested in a penny paper started in Philadelphia by some young men who had more talent than capital, and who were better Radicals than financiers. John Russell Young's particular friend was in it, and to him the confiding letters were written. Young was a Philadelphian, and intimate with the politicians of Pennsylvania, and obtained money of Cameron and Curtin and others, expressly to keep the Post alive. This was not the most extraordinary event in newspaper history. Several newspapers have been reported to have had assistance from politicians. We have heard before this of great statesmen owning stock in newspapers. The Philadelphia Post was Radical, and opposed to Forney. It was, therefore, that Simon Cameron, also Radical and enemy of Forney, and rich, should help the paper, which was poor. This does not constitute a sale of the New York Tribune influence to Simon Cameron by John Russell Young.

It is charged that Mr. Young assisted the Philadelphia Post to obtain news belonging to the New York Associated Press, though the Post was excluded from the Philadelphia ring. He does seem to have winked at an arrangement of that sort for a while, but finding it would not do broke it up. The members of the Associated Press may count this as among the unpardonable and deadly sins, but outsiders would forgive the sinner upon evidence of repentance. Upon the whole, there is no occasion that Mr. Young should be condemned and stoned to death; and it is very certain that the first impressions concerning him that the New York dispatches made were grossly exaggerated and unjust.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Our special dispatches from New York gave on Wednesday a number of private letters of J. R. Young, managing editor of the Tribune, to his partner in the Philadelphia Post, on their business affairs. These letters could only have been made public by stealing or by a most dishonorable betrayal of the confidence of private correspondence. Nothing that they reveal as to Mr. Young's conduct is worthy of censorious mention in the presence of this foul betrayal of private papers, to which Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, became a greedy accomplice by publishing them. These letters were published by the Sun in the sensational style of a case of *crim. con.* in the Police Gazette, and were strained, distorted and perverted by a running commentary to make them seem to show dishonorable and corrupt intentions and propositions which are not sustained by the letters themselves. It is a case of prostitution of the public press to vile uses, but it is not of the Tribune nor of the Philadelphia Post, but of the New York Sun.

It is charged against Mr. Young that he gave to his paper at Philadelphia the cable dispatches of the New York Associated Press. These violated letters have little to do with that. If he did it he has done nothing worse than the association has been doing in selling them to the commercial news agency before delivering them to the Western press according to their contract. These letters were betrayed by treachery which ought to make the perpetrator infamous. They were published and perverted in a most imprudently libelous manner by Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, who was once managing editor of the Tribune, and was ejected from it, and who commits the blunder of devoting his present rather promising journal to his personal revenges. If the members of the New York press countenance this treacherous conspiracy to break down one of their members, they had better not affect to put it on the ground of morality or honesty. We are writing plainly of this affair, for it is a case in which the parties themselves have started to inflict merciless judgment. The only tangible charge against Young is that he gave the cable dispatches, which belonged to the Association, to the Philadelphia Post. We are obliged to say that we don't know whether that is a moral offense, in the New York code. The remark of the Evening Post on this head is timely. It says: "It will certainly be more necessary than ever for all members of the press who wish to save it from disgrace to join, not merely in denouncing the imposter now exposed, but in keeping the rest of the profession entirely above all kindred suspicions." In order to begin this moral tonic it will be necessary to make infamous the conspiracy which published these private letters, and perverted them into a malignant libel.

[From the Chicago Evening Post.]

So far as Mr. Young sought help from those of his own faith, whom he could help in return, he did what most editors of this country have been compelled to do. But in the secrecy of his connection with the Post; in using the place that he was paid to fill to serve another enterprise; in surreptitiously forwarding to the Philadelphia concern the press dispatches to which he had access in New York, and to which the Post had no right; in lying like a dog about the transaction, when questioned with a view of ascertaining the leak, he was guilty of meanness and dishonesty which the public will be slow to forgive.

But there is another man in the transaction who figures more discreditably still. We mean the man McClintock—the associate of Young in the Philadelphia paper—to whom all the notes, letters and dispatches, from which the history of the transactions was gathered, were addressed. He was Young's friend and partner. The intercourse between them was unrestrained. Young wrote him every day, and sometimes half a dozen times a day; and now, we know not for what cause or provocation, these letters are spread before the public. They reveal a very disgraceful state of affairs; but they hurt nobody so much as him who has thus basely violated all the sanctities of personal friendship and all the proprieties of a business relation, in putting these documents into print. Whatever excuse may be framed for Young, none can be admitted for McClintock. He has set the seal of dishonor on himself, and nothing can remove it.

DANA'S REASONS FOR HIS ACTION IN THE MATTER—GREELEY AND YOUNG HEARD FROM.

[From the Special Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Sun, to-day, contains the following leading editorial:

THE CASE OF JOHN R. YOUNG.

We had the honor last evening of receiving official information that Mr. John Russell Young, managing editor of the Tribune, and chief proprietor of the Morning Post and Star, of Philadelphia, has seen fit to commence libel suit against us. The alleged libel consists in the publication, with some explanatory comments, of sundry letters of Mr. Young's, furnished for that purpose by those who can best certify to their authenticity.

In these documents the principles and methods adopted by this writer in the management of his three papers are unreservedly set forth. What amount of damage he fancies he has suffered we do not remember; but as we were called upon to give $10,000 bail, it is probably not less that that sum. We presume that when he gets it he will be happier than he is at present. The reasons for exposing these transactions of Mr. Young appear to us very clear and very conclusive. He has for some years occupied a leading place in the control of one of the most important and influential journals of the country. That journal owes the position which it holds in the public esteem to the honesty and conscientiousness with which it has been conducted. Its chief editor and its principal proprietors are upright men, abominating duplicity and saying frankly what they think and what they mean; but in selecting Mr. Young for his responsible office, they have put themselves into the hands of one who is, according to the evidence of his own letters, an unscrupulous intriguer, who has used his great power to obtain money for struggling papers in Philadelphia, from timid politicians, promising them in return the support of the Tribune, and who has dishonorably conveyed the property of the Associated Press from the Tribune office to his Philadelphia partners.

In this he has not broken any statute. He has promised nothing more than he was able to perform. He is not guilty of any offense of which the criminal code takes cognizance. The only method of reaching, checking and punishing his wrong doing, is to bring it to the bar of public opinion; to expose it; to hold it up. His deeds have been committed under the cover of the respectability and good influence of the press; and it was for the press to take action against them. This is what we have done, and, under similar circumstances, we shoul not fail to do it again. In making the exposure, it seemed necessary to introduce details not merely connected with the main points, but which were useful to corroborate them and shed light upon their nature. It is a mistake, we think, to assert with the Evening Post, that such an exposure as this inflicts a permanent stain upon the reputation of the press in general. The standing of newspapers depends upon the ability, independence and honesty of their conductors, and that standing cannot be seriously compromised by the discovery that an unworthy person, wearing a semblance that does not belong to him, has wormed himself into the management of one of the great journals. The Post would still enjoy that degree of confidence which such men as Mr. Bryant, Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Nordhoff have gained for it, even if some of the men connected with it should prove guilty of prostituting its influence to base ends of their own. In the same manner the Tribune will retain the high position due to the talents, learning, and integrity of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Smalley, and their honorable, though less conspicuous, associates, notwithstanding the exposure of Mr. Young's dishonesty and intrigues. There is nothing so good and wholesome as truth, and no better cure has been discovered for any moral malady than to bring it to the light.

The Sun, of to-morrow, will reiterate its charges against John Russell Young, and assert its ability to prove them. Mr. Young, in a letter to the New York Post, professes to explain away the letters printed in the Sun. Commenting on this letter, Mr. Dana says:

This seems to mean that Mr. Greeley and the other proprietors of the Tribune are willing to have the country know that it is no offense in their eyes for the managing editor to use the Tribune as a means of obtaining money for his own purpose. It means, also, that they are willing to continue in the practical control of their paper a man who proves himself to be steeped in intrigue, duplicity, and hypocrisy of no ordinary kind. If such be their conclusion, it certainly is not for us to complain of it. We presume that Mr. Young will find himself mistaken, however, in the belief that the previous friendship of his friends in the Tribune can sustain him in defying the rules of the Associated Press. Those rules are peremptory. Mr. Young is proved by his own handwriting to have wilfully broken them by clandestinely furnishing the news of the association to outside parties, and we see no reason to expect that this offense will be overlooked.

GRANT DRINKING AGAIN.

He Goes into Training for Delerium Tremens.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. World, 27th.]

Last Monday some of Mr. Washburne's friends reached this city from New York, where they had spent Sunday with him. They brought to the Capital the statement that on the previous Saturday General Grant was grossly under the influence of liquor; they said that parties who left Washington on Saturday night came to Washburne in New York on Sunday and told him that the President (whom they had seen that Saturday) was maudlin and drunk; so much so that the White House was closed at 9 P. M. by order of the staff of generals who surround the Executive, and also by order of Doorkeeper Dent, his poor relation.

Forthwith Washburne's emissaries brought the news back to Washington, and told it to more than one Democratic correspondent here in hopes they would telegraph it. They all knew it a lie, because till 4 P. M. of that day the President received callers with perfect propriety, then rode out with his wife and children in an open carriage, entirely sober and only tired. This incident shows the animus of the politicians of his own party toward the President. This report, too, was fortified with all the circumstances calculated to make it appear true. Men came and said that they had seen the facts which they fabricated.

This incident betokens—I have reason to believe it was invented by Washburne himself out of his knowledge of its possibility in the case of Grant—the intensity and unscrupulousness of the war to be waged on the President by his own party. The most trustworthy advices are to the effect that these attacks on the Executive are telling on the man. He is becoming crusty, suspicious, morose, and chronically unhappy. His body and mind are both suffering. He finds the Presidency too large for him. That is the whole matter. His health is not good. He has had to shut up shop six times already in as many weeks. He is losing flesh. Visitors complain of his brusqueness, and many of them of his temper.

Every day at four o'clock he runs off for a ride and a smoke, and he has wholly stopped receiving visitors nights. These he spends with his household in the private family rooms of the Executive Mansion. The few admitted there speak of him as giving the appearance of being thoroughly fagged out by each day's round of work. He smokes incessantly, and sits for hours with his little girl's hand in his own, not saying a word, and never rallying except his wife makes it a point that he shall.

And now for four years the President is faced by the distrusts, the jealousies and the hates which his mingled policy of nepotism and neglect in regard to appointments has shown. Will he stand it? That is a question which every one asks here and nobody answers.

There is no question, however, that no one bearing the abuse and seeing the work which are heaped upon him can fail to pity and not envy his lot. He is credited with a gigantic policy of annexation and aggression, and, at least, a couple of foreign wars are laid to his intentions. I have reason to believe that there are people officially "near" to him who entertain these designs, and that he is fond of them too, and would at once consider them, if his entire lack of civil courage, and his daily crushing cross of civil labor allowed him time. But it is certain that he finds the toil and trouble of affairs, as they now stand and as they hourly complicate, too much for him.

Congress gone and nominations over, he may be less hampered, or at least less exposed to the literal war of remonstrance and solicitation which has been waged upon him. But this is mere conjecture, and is not borne out by the last President. Andrew Johnson found that a recess of Congress gave him just as much to do and to bear as its session, banded against him as it was. And, too, General Grant is evidently not a man of affairs. For the ramified duties, the varied, diffuse, and often conflicting considerations of the Presidency, he betrays neither aptitude nor capacity. Indeed, he is known to be bored by every application or request which relates specifically to any one of the departments.

He refers such applicants curtly and instantly "to Mr. Fish," "Mr. Creswell," or any other Mr. Secretary, frequently naively adding: "I know nothing of these things; you must go to the Department." Far from finding the President to be a man of purpose, the Cabinet know him to be one of the most plastic of men. He seems to have exercised his own unaided judgment exclusively in the selection of his Cabinet at first. That went to pieces so fast that he has always ever since leaned on others. "His Cabinet run him," is the common saying here, and they might hatch a conspiracy under his very nose and he would be none the wiser till he had read it in the newspapers. For everything of a startling kind which will occur during the coming years, the men around him, not the President himself, will be most likely chargeable for the origin and the prosecution. He has already been cowed down into a jelly of acquiescence. If he arouses and shakes off the trammels, he will do it only for a short time, and he will soon fall back again. A civil administration no more calls out those qualities of stolidity and self-independence, which were said to have characterized him in uniform, than did the tannery business.

☞ Annexed we give the very latest Paris fashions item. The entire head of hair evenly divided between in any two colors—a nearly white on one side, and an ebony black on the other, or a fiery red and a brilliant green, according to the wearer's option, is the last eccentricity of harlequin fashion. The Elizabethan styles are abandoned. My lady's pet poodle undergoes the same transformation over his entire body. Yes, I assure you all in earnestness, the above is the phase of fashion fixed upon, and ladies calling themselves the *haut ton* may daily be seen promenading the Champs Elysees and principal boulevards, flaunting these gay colors in their hair.

☞ Mr. Gladstone lately went to Wilton on a visit to Lady Herbert, and while there attended "a grand concert by a choral society." A local clergyman thought the occasion suitable for a speech, and after referring in most fulsome language to the distinguished visitor proposed that a part of the school fund be appropriated "to place a brass plate where Mr. Gladstone had that evening sat."

STATE POLITICS.

Col. Hodges, who has returned from Washington, states that Col. Frazi will be appointed Assessor for the fifth district, and that Col. Kelley will not be removed.

A correspondent in Bath county writes that a call will be made this week upon Hon. John S. Young to become a candidate for the Senate, and that his friends believe he can not refuse.

The Paducah Herald publishes a call on J. W. McGee, Esq., of that city, to become a candidate for the Legislature of Kentucky in the next August election.

Judge J. M. Bigger, of McCracken, has been called upon to become a candidate for the Legislature. He would make an able and faithful Representative.

Gen. Basil W. Duke, in a card which appears in another column, consents to become a candidate for the Legislature, in the Eighth and Ninth wards, subject to such action as the Democracy may deem proper to take.

J. H. Brent, Esq., of Paris, in response to a call recently made upon him, writes to the Kentuckian that while he fully appreciates the kind intentions of those friends who have suggested him as a candidate for the Legislature from Bourbon, he has no inclinations to enter a field already so fully occupied by so many able and worthy contestants.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, April 29.

H. N. Duvall, in the Fifth ward, declines aldermanic honors.

Geo. Gresham was being importuned by various specimens of penmanship to be a candidate for Mayor. It will be cruel if he refuses.

In the Sixth ward yesterday a petition was going the rounds, calling upon Wm. Stevens to consent to the use of his name for Councilman.

Hon. M. C. Kerr was unable to leave for the South per steamer Richmond, on account of a pressure of business. He goes to New Orleans per rail to-morrow evening.

James Pearce, after a struggle, has consented to sacrifice personal interests for the welfare of the dear people of New Albany, and become an independent candidate for Mayor.

The report that Allen W. Monroe has withdrawn from the mayoralty race is unfounded. He will remain in the ring until the close of the polls on Tuesday.

A petition was circulating yesterday calling on Rev. John D. Rogers to become the people's candidate for Mayor. He will doubtless accept.

The steamer Emma No. 3, from New Orleans, put off a lot of railroad and scrap iron at this point, for Bragdon & Co. proprietors of the rolling mill.

General I. M. St. John, Hon. Augustus Bradley and George Lyman, Esq., start to-day on a horseback survey of the New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railway route, from this point to Mt. Carmel. The journey thither and return will occupy about two weeks.

The farmers coming in from the counties contiguous to this locality report the fruit, wheat, and potato crops promising a wonderful yield. They expect flour to be as low as five dollars per barrel, and potatoes to sell at 40 cents per bushel. This is good news for the poor people.

Mayor Hart has very wisely issued a proclamation closing the liquor saloons during the hours of voting on next Tuesday. Our police force will have a good chance of displaying their efficiency by seeing that the proclamation is complied with, and that no drinks are handed out of the back doors.

The committee to which was referred the subject of opening up the railroad alley have had the matter under advisement for over a month past, and have concluded that it will cost the city, if she assume the job, the sum of $15,000. The committee will report to the Council the result of their investigations on next Monday night.

Councilman Brown will bring up his hydrophobia ordinance on Monday night in the Council. It is a most remarkable fact that while the hydrophobia has developed in different parts of the United States, regardless of season, and lately on our own streets, the canines [illegible] offering a strong resistance to being compelled to muzzle their dogs; yet such is said to be the case.

On next Monday there will be a change in the schedule of the New Albany and Chicago Railroad, which will give close connection either going to or coming from St. Louis and all points West and Northwest. This is what has been long desired, and one of the steps necessary to render the road a popular thoroughfare, and put the road ahead of all competitors for western travel around the falls.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 29.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Utica Turnpike and Gravel Company, the president's salary was fixed at [illegible] per annum.

Canvassing by the different candidates continues to grow more active, and bets become more frequent every day.

Contractors will be interested to know that Mayor Poindexter desires sealed proposals for the paving of the west side of Locust street, between Maple and New Market streets.

The officers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company are thinking seriously of building a bridge from the foot of Broadway in this city to the foot of Brook street in Louisville.

Some scientific men who have lately visited Jeffersonville have given it as their opinion that the bridge now being constructed across the falls will prove a failure. The engineers who are superintending its construction will very likely differ with them.

Mr. Robert Patterson, of Seymour, Ind., has received the contract for the grading of the Ohio and [illegible] Branch Railroad from Jeffersonville to Charlestown, and will commence the work bright and early next Monday morning. He wants a thousand laborers immediately.

Since the advent of Mrs. Nancy E. Clem in the State Prison south, she has "won the golden opinions" of the officers of the prison by her dignified bearing and good behavior. During the first ten days of her imprisonment she showed a little uneasiness, but since the visit of her husband on Saturday she seems more content. Mrs. Clem at all times firmly asserts her innocence, and contends that she is suffering shame and ignominy wrongfully. Our informant states that she is perhaps the most industrious woman that has ever been in the prison. She is continually at work, and is only satisfied when employed. There is some probability that the Superior Court will order a rehearing of the case.

A three-cornered embroglio will most likely originate in the sale of Mrs. Merriwether's property to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. It seems that the "Jeff. road" had previously offered to Mrs. Merriwether $10,300 for the property in dispute, which offer the "Jeff. road" was still holding out when the O. & M. road stepped in and bid a thousand dollars higher, offering $11,300. Our source of information says that Mrs. M. had never accepted the offer of the "Jeff. road," but was waiting for a higher price. During the progress of the negotiations, the "Jeff. road" proceeded with the laying of the track and making the fill connecting the road with the bridge, in the performance of which work they have occupied a tract of land near five hundred feet in length. By the late sale of the property to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, the Jeffersonville road is made a trespasser, hence there will arise a suit for damages against the latter corporation. The Jeffersonville road will doubtless contend for the right to the property, and sue the Ohio and Mississippi road and Mrs. Merriwether for possession. This is indicated from the fact that a prominent officer of the road on Wednesday made a tender of the first installment of the purchase money, and demanded the papers transferring the property to the "Jeff. Road." Both the money and the transfer were refused, on the grounds that no agreement had culminated, and farther the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad had already paid $3,000, the first installment, and that the property had already been transferred to the purchasers, who were in possession of the deed, signed, sealed and delivered. Thus the matter stands, and a lively fight may be expected.

RADICAL GROWLS.

A General Disgust Among all Hands.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. World, 27th.]

Cameron openly says: "No friend of mine has been appointed to office by this administration. Without taking my advice the President and Secretary of State succeeded in giving a constitutional drunkard a good mission and a constitutional thief a consulate, besides crediting Pennsylvania with a Secretary of the Navy who has succeeded within six weeks in ridding the party of every workingman's vote. The only minister we have (except a negro who cannot be a voter in our State) is a man set down for Russia who ought to be sent to the Lobos Islands *vice guano removed*." Schurz says to and of the President: "Your selections are unknown men who do not represent the party or conduce to its strength in the State of Missouri." And to the Senate: "I hope that men who have dared to impeach one President will not flinch before the face of another."

Ross, Fowler and Brownlow have openly broken with the President, and Sprague says, "He is utterly tied up by the politicians; I have no hope of him; I have departed from him."

The Vermont Senators gravely and publicly complain that their State has not a single appointment, just because they, on principle, opposed and defeated the repeal of the tenure-of-office law. Mr. Edmunds takes pains to snub the President on every occasion. He declared, when the President sent in a message requesting action in the case of Virginia and Mississippi, "that the President had all the power under the existing laws, if he was only acquainted with them." Howard, of Michigan, said the same thing, and always acts that it may be understood that "he takes no stock in toadying to Grant."

Senator Trumbull, failing to be recognized and appreciated because of his action in the tenure-of-office matter, openly denounces all Senators who seek offices of the President or his secretaries, and declares his intention of offering a bill to make it a penal offense for Congressmen even so much as to put their names to papers asking appointments.

All the carpet-baggers declare that they have been told to rebate their claims, forsooth, because the South before 1860 had a majority of the offices, and because they have been informed that enough men of intelligence and character cannot be found in any or all the six States, "the white vote having been so small down there." Mr. Sawyer of Massachusetts, announces from his place as Senator of South Carolina, that the administration has pursued exactly such a policy as will demoralize and dishearten the Republican party in the South, and that General Grant and Mr. Fish have verified the taunt of the Southern whites to the Southern Senators, "that they represent nobody."

General Grant tells Mr. Sumner: "I especially desire a favorable report on and full confirmation of Messrs. Sanford, J. Russell Jones and John Carlisle," and forthwith all were killed with indecent haste in a single executive session. Likewise, William A. Pile, on whom, not satisfied with the Venezuelan mission, Grant thrust the greatness of the Brazilian mission, is rejected, and even contumeliously so, on the published ground of "incompetency."

Ben. Butler said when Grant caved on the tenure-of-office question: "The President doesn't know anything more about law than an old hen, and anyone can wind him around his fingers."

☞ The old Duke of Brunswick, one of Bismarck's most obstinate adversaries has been brought to terms. He has recently been compelled to conclude a military convention with Prussia, and the Hanoverian malcontents to whom he had given commissions in his little army, have been sent to Prussian fortresses.

☞ Christina Nilsson is engaged to be married, not to Gustave Dore, but to the Prince of Massa. The Prince is said to have once proposed to M'lle Patti, who rejected him. He is very rich, but ugly, irascible and stingy.

FRED. DOUGLASS.

A Proposition to Put Him in the Cabinet.

[From the New York Evening Express.]

Republicans are ungrateful. So are the Republicans, which is almost the only similarity they show to anything truly Republican that is not truly loyal. Here is Fred. Douglass, now, who has for years fought the fight of his race in the face of a disgusted public—who has long furnished the brains as well as the text for the leading negro worshipers throughout the country, [illegible] And he has been offered—nothing. The few Radicals who see this neglect in its proper light, urge that he be made our minister to Brazil, where the majority of the people are copper colored, if not copperheads. We would second the motion, and add the weight of our immense influence with the administration in favor of the appointment, if we did not see a light in the window of a more cheerful character for the shabbily-ignored Frederick. Why not do him that justice which his eminent services to "the cause" forbid should be denied by putting him into the Cabinet? Borie is about to resign. Why not keep Frederick the Great at home, and make him Secretary of the Navy. True, he knows but little about ships and sailors; but he can spin yarns that will do to tell to the marines, and in early life he must have made acquaintance with an occasional rope's end. Borie has not even those qualifications for the post he is about to vacate. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and it would be really rewarding Douglass, as he should in justice and in fair recompense be rewarded by that administration which he labored so long to make, to put him in Grant's Cabinet.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. [illegible]

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States [illegible]

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. [illegible]

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. [illegible]

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States [illegible]

Southern Importation! KRUG & CO.'S REIMS CHAMPAGNE WINE. WARRANTED to be fully equal to any on sale in the United States. [illegible]

Instead of Bitter, the Mothers give their Children SWEET QUININE. Ask your Doctor for it. The Druggists all sell it.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability, and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham enable them to produce watches combining the best and latest improvements, and at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. No watches retailed by the Company. ROBBINS & APPLETON, Gen'l Agents, 182 Broadway, New York.

JUST RECEIVED. An entire new stock of Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, and Musical Merchandise, Wholesale and retail, low for cash, at LOUIS TRIPP'S, Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson street, below Third.

Patent Vault Cleaner MYERS & CO., Office 71 Third street, Orders solicited. LOUISVILLE, KY.

BUY THE BEST ILL. COAL OIL. W. Va. PURE LUB'G OILS From the Refiner's Agency, 39 & 41 Fourth street. DUMESNIL & CO.

Shelby House and Stock Yard. All Kinds of Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. J. E. BELL, PROPRIETOR, Cor. Main & Shelby Sts., Louisville, Ky.

CHILDREN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING. A FINE and well-assorted stock of spring clothing for children, boys, and youths, at very reasonable prices. [illegible] J. H. RICHTER.

W. H. REDIN, ARCHITECT, 142 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky. STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO., Proprietors. $2 50 PER DAY.

KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY. GIBSON & HEMLER, MANUFACTURERS. Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, [illegible] Iron Railings, &c., 91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom House, LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are the only safe manufacturers in the State of Kentucky [illegible] GIBSON & HEMLER.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] ELECTRIC OIL. [illegible]

Dr. G. W. Lancaster, 104 [illegible]

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY. [illegible]

TO THE LADIES. [illegible]

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Consulting Physician, No. 53 Third St., Near Market, [illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills! For Females. [illegible] ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE. [illegible] ACT LIKE A CHARM. [illegible]

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & CO., CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON, 45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS. [illegible]

Peter, Powers, & Cooper Direct Importers, & Wholesale Agents for the West.

Galen's Head Dispensary. Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. ESTABLISHED 1840, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, [illegible] GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE. ON and after JAN. [illegible], 1869, trains will run as follows: [illegible]

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad. ON AND AFTER APRIL [illegible], 1869, passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: [illegible] SAMUEL GILL, Gen. Sup't.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad. The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West. [illegible] HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent. Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 1, 1869.

The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 261.

WASHINGTON.

The Sensational Stories About England and Cuba.

Surmises of the Cause of the Resumption of Recruiting.

Powerful Pow-wow of Petticoats and Panniers.

Equal Rights, "Rickety" Children, and President Grant.

The Sand Slipping From Under Impeacher Ashley.

The Messrs. Cameron Deny Being Fleeced by J. Russell Young.

General Lee to Have an Interview With the President.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ENGLAND AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The representatives of the British Government here complain that the stories set afloat that England intends to recognize the Cuban insurgents are wholly untrue and got up to impair the relations between that country and the United States. They declare that the story is preposterous from the fact that England has no knowledge of any provisional government in Cuba, and that such intelligence is a matter of doubt in very unofficial circles everywhere.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The army order promulgated yesterday, which authorizes recruiting again, is wholly unexplained, in view of the reduction and consolidation of regiments which have just been effected. One of the objects is said to be to fill up the skeleton regiments, rather than consolidate some of the old ones, whose time is nearly out, but the current story is Grant means war.

NATIONAL DRESS REFORM.

The second meeting of the National Dress Reform Convention was held to-night, Dr. Mary Walker presiding. The attendance was large. Mrs. Dr. Lydia Hasbrook first addressed the Convention. She defended woman's rights generally, alluded to the [illegible] of Susan B. Anthony, who had gone [illegible] to [illegible], and sustained the short dress for American women. She believed that women would be more beneficial by being freed from fashion than by obtaining the ballot. In illustration of the pernicious and destructive influence of fashionable dress, she cited the statistics of France, showing the frightful proportion of still-born, rickety, or [illegible] children and the increased number of under-sized men. The men paid such careful attention to their stock of horses and cattle, and yet neglected the women. Tobacco, rum and pork diet were destroying the vigor of the men, and fashion was doing the same for women. The speaker referred to an account she had read in the papers of the alleged refusal of General Grant to receive his friend, Dr. Walker, unless in the usual female costume, and denounced such an unjust discrimination. He judged women by the length of their train. She pitched roughly into General Grant and his smoking vice. Dr. Walker, in alluding to her reception at the White House, said as soon as she saw the statement of what the President had said to her she gave it a denial as public as the statement had been. She said she had never called upon the President. She spoke of the President in no very complimentary terms, and claimed that it was by her advice to President Lincoln that General Grant had been retained as General of the armies. She had attended Mrs. Grant's receptions, and had been treated with as much courtesy as though dressed in the usual fashionable style. Drs. Ellen Harman and Susan A. Dodds then made speeches on dress reform, which were illustrated by some very amusing drawings, showing the different styles of female dress in the past. Dr. Dodds' address was confined to the physiological, anatomical and hygienic effects of the fashionable style of dress, showing that it was injurious and calculated to ruin our posterity.

IMPEACHER ASHLEY.

Such a pressure has been brought to bear on the President by citizens of Montana, that he has seriously considered the removing of Impeacher Ashley as Governor of that Territory. Ashley was confirmed by the Senate by one majority, which fact is urged against him. He was at the White House to make a rebutting argument, but Grant was not at home.

AND STILL ANOTHER DISCLAIMER.

Senator Cameron and his son Daniel Cameron are in town and pronounce unequivocally false the story of the New York Sun, that they paid John Russell Young, of the Tribune, any sums of money for newspaper influence or for any purpose whatever. They propose to publish cards to this effect.

GEN. LEE.

General Lee, who is now in Baltimore, will, in a few days, have an interview with the President at the request of the latter. While here General Lee will be the guest of Hon. [illegible].

[To the Associated Press.]

NOTABLES ON A PLEASURE TRIP.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—To-day President Grant and family, accompanied by Marshal Sharpe and family, Gen. Babcock and family, General Dent, Judge Dent, Secretary Borie and numbers of other invited guests left the Navy Yard here on a United States steamer for a trip to Mt. Vernon where they intend spending the day.

DISSOLUTION OF RETIRING BOARDS.

The President has directed the dissolution of retiring boards at San Francisco, of which Gen. Ord is President; at St. Louis, of which Gen. Getty is President; at New York, of which Gen. McDowell is President, and at Washington, of which Gen. Hardee is President.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

The following named officers have been assigned to duty at the War Department: Brevet Major Generals Daniel Butterfield, W. [illegible], Jno. E. Smith, Wager Swayne, Brevet Brigadier General W. M. Dunn, and Col. G. A. Meck.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

The following named officers are relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau. They are all Assistant Commissioners for States following their names: Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, Texas; Chas. H. Smith, Arkansas; A. Ames, Mississippi; Brevet Colonel Jno. R. Ely, South Carolina; Lieutenant Colonel Chas. E. Compton, North Carolina; Lieutenant Colonel Jas. Thompson, Tennessee.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS,

from April 19th to April 24th, inclusive, $3,-571,118.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE FROM TEXAS.

The Hon. G. W. Paschall has published a pamphlet address to the people of Texas, announcing himself a candidate for the United States Senate. Among other things he declares himself in favor of the ratification of the new constitution by the election of none but Republicans to the State offices and to Congress, the election of Andrew J. Hamilton as Governor, and the removal of the disabilities of friends of the general Government.

WHY IT WAS DONE.

The reason assigned by army officers for the re-opening of recruiting offices is that the [illegible] has been ascertained to be under the contemplated minimum.

NEW ORLEANS.

Transportation of Grain via the Gulf—Progress of the Movement.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The Republican has a special from New Orleans, which says the grain movement meeting last night was largely attended. In being ascertained that the laws of Louisiana do not provide for the organization of such an association as is contemplated, a committee was appointed to learn what arrangements can be made with the New Orleans elevator company to advance the interests of the grain movement; also to correspond with the St. Louis Grain Association, to ascertain if its charter will permit the establishment of a branch at New Orleans, and if it would accord with the views of the directors of said association to establish a branch to carry out the object under consideration.

A committee was appointed to receive the [illegible] editors, and a communication was read urging the assembly of a mercantile convention in New Orleans in May.

THE DOMINION.

Progress of the Printers' Strike—Resumption of Navigation.

MONTREAL, C. E., April 29.—All of the French printing offices have agreed to pay the increased demand asked by the printers. The English papers continue firm in the refusal of the demands of the printers, and nearly all of the first-class printers are leaving for the States.

Steamers have commenced running between Montreal and Canada.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Proceedings of the Indiana Legislature—Opposition to the Payment of Old Internal Improvement Bonds—Passage of the Bill Taxing Banks and Banking Associations—Death of A. J. Holmes—Two Men and Four Horses Killed by Lightning.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 29.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Carson offered a concurrent resolution that the action of the Governor and Adjutant General in settling the claims of the General Government against the State by taking up the old internal improvement bonds was unauthorized by law, and that the State should make no provision for paying the old internal improvement debt, except as provided in the Butler bill. This proposition called out a lengthy debate. Finally a motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed—yeas 20, nays 17. The bill to authorize foreign guardians to take possession of the property of their wards in this State was passed. A large number of bills were read a second time. The bill to provide for the serving of processes upon railroad companies was passed. The bill to exempt burial grounds from liens or sale on execution or other process, with an emergency clause, was passed.

In the House, Mr. Kerchival stated, the report that the name of Judge DeBonte, of Rockport, should fill the blank in the suppressed testimony in the Southern prison investigation did injustice to him. He denies any knowledge of the alleged facts or of the parties. Mr. Davis, of Floyd, made a similar disavowal for Mr. J. J. Brown, of New Albany. The bill to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes for municipal purposes on the shares owned by banks and banking associations doing business in this State, was taken up on its third reading. The discussion upon this bill occupied nearly the entire day, and it finally passed. Yeas, 53; nays, 29.

A. J. Holmes, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, died at his home in Rochester, Fulton county, this morning. He had been connected with the Board for several years, and was respected for his energetic business qualities.

Isaac Harden and Jesse Williams and four horses were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning on the farm of William A. Cunningham, three miles from Martinsville, in Morgan county, during the storm of Wednesday evening. Six teams were plowing in the same field, and when the crash came all the horses ran away from fright, so that those who escaped the bolt of lightning were more or less injured in their flight.

M. U. EXPRESS CO.

Investigation of its Affairs by a Select Committee of the New York Assembly.

ALBANY, April 29.—In the afternoon session of the Assembly, H. Ray, from the select committee to investigate the affairs of the M. U. Express Company, submitted a report and testimony taken. Mr. Husted submitted a minority report, which was ordered printed. The majority report reviews the history of the company, and details the difficulties encountered, and the restrictions of the railroad companies, showing a loss of $3,500,000 during its separate existence. The loss of the old companies during the competition was much greater. It acquits the officers of the company of any corruption in manipulating its stock.

The committee think consolidation was the only recourse left to the company. The consent of a majority of the stockholders was fairly obtained, and it does not appear that the officers of the company received any special benefit from the fusion to prejudice the stockholders. The committee condemn the voting of 750 shares of stock to H. W. Slocum and Jno. A. Green, and 500 shares to E. G. Stark as compensation for retiring from the executive committee, and also condemn the prodigality and extravagance marking the general operations of the directory. The committee find no evidence of bad faith toward the public on the part of the organization of the company. It was not got up to be sold out, but to act as an independent organization. The committee do not recommend any change by legislation, but suggest a few conclusions for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

First—This and similar organizations are not corporations in the meaning of the law.

Second—Individual stockholders are personally liable for all debts of the company as members of business partnerships are liable for the debts of the firm.

Third—The stock of such companies, when offered at the stockboard, is liable to get into the hands of irresponsible parties.

Fourth—As long as stockholders of express companies are solvent public dealings with them have greater security than with corporations, each being liable to the extent of his private fortune for the obligations of the company.

Fifth—The system is open to the objections of close corporations. Officers virtually hold their positions for life. There is little check upon their actions. The real condition of the concern can only be known to the directors, and every facility for successful gambling in stock is presented.

Sixth—Purchases of property agents of companies at one price, and hiring over the same at another and higher price is a prolific source of fraud and peculation. The whole system of receiving commissions for purchases by persons acting in an official or judicial capacity should be restrained by statute. The charges against officers and agents of the company, particularly in reference to the purchase of certain real estate on Broadway, N. Y., the witnesses failed to substantiate. Articles of association of an organization of this character, should be filed in the Secretary of States office, and each stockholder furnished with a copy. The majority report is signed by H. Ray, C. S. Wright, and J. T. Miller.

The minority report says the great loss of the company of $3,500,000 has created alarm, and it was almost impossible to ascertain the facts. The Executive Committee kept all knowledge of their operations from stockholders and the public. On the minutes of the Secretary was a resolution of the Executive Committee, granting each of its members and the company's attorney $50,000 of the stock; also that brokers were employed to manipulate the stock market, getting off stock at higher prices and buying it at lower prices. Stock was given to Slocum, Green and Stark outright, to induce them to resign. The attorney stopped speculation by saying the officers had no right to speculate with the funds of the company and afterwards the accounts at the brokers' were placed in the hands of W. H. Slocum. Mr. Jocelyn, a broker, testified that from $100,000 to $120,000 was made by him in buying and selling this stock, which profits he did not believe went into the treasury of the company. The existing board of management is virtually without responsibility, the large capital having no real existence, and the utter helplessness of the stockholders demanded a remedy. The ability to water stock is susceptible of abuse toward purchasers who are entirely dependent on declarations and certificates, which are not fair representations of the intrinsic strength of the company, for information. With respect a bill is submitted for the organization of the express company, requiring the capital to have been all subscribed and half paid before the company commences operations, and an annual report of the condition of the company to be filed in the county clerk's office where the principal office of the company is located.

CUBA.

Grim-Visaged War—Indiscriminate Killing and Burning.

KEY WEST, April 29.—The following important dispatch has been received here by mail from Bayamo, Cuba: Count Valmaseda, commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department, has issued a proclamation, whereof the following are the chief features:

1. Every native male over 15 years of age, found away from his residence without sufficient cause, will be executed.

2. Every uninhabited dwelling where a white flag is not displayed, will be reduced to ashes.

3. All women away from their houses will come to Bayamo, or they will be brought by force. The proclamation is dated Bayamo, April 4th.

HAVANA, April 28, via Key West 29.—The Second battalion of volunteers, commanded by Col. Zalta, and forming the garrison of Fort Cubana in the harbor of Havana, having refused to obey an order for the release of a prisoner, Gen. Dulce and staff were obliged to proceed to the fort in full uniform to effect a change in their disposition. The Captain General made an address to the volunteers, when they suffered the prisoner to depart under an escort of Government troops. The action of the volunteers has occasioned great indignation on the part of the public, and threats were made against the Second battalion in case they lay down their arms, which is not however anticipated.

The revolution in the Eastern Department is gaining strength. The Spanish troops in that portion of the island are suffering from sickness. The Cubans are besieging and constantly harassing them, and the capture of various convoys has caused a scarcity of supplies and ammunition in their ranks.

JACKSON.

Enrollment of Jurors—Detention of Mails and Damages to Crops by Continuous Rains.

JACKSON, Miss., April 29.—Gen. Ames has issued an order to Assessors to proceed to the enrollment of all persons eligible for jury duty without regard to race, color or previous condition.

The continuous rains of the past eight days have swollen all the streams and stopped trains from running on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad. The damage can't be repaired within ten days, and the Superintendent of the road advises mails for Vicksburg be sent by way of Memphis or New Orleans. The Big Black river is a mile and a half wide at the Railroad bridge. Crops are seriously damaged, and will have to be replanted.

NEWARK.

Proceedings of the National Sunday School Convention.

NEWARK, April 29.—In the National Sunday School Convention this morning Mrs. Jeanette Heath, of Kansas, was added to the list of Vice Presidents. Rev. H. W. Beecher opened the discussion on the Sunday School Mission and was followed by Rev. S. H. Tyng, jr., Dr. Peck, of the M. E. Church, and others. The National Sunday School Convention was attended by an immense concourse this evening, overflowing two separate meetings. Eloquent addresses were made by Rev. John Hall, of New York, ex-Senator Frelinghuysen; Mr. Eggleston, of Chicago; R. McKenzie, of Dundee, Scotland, and others. A letter from Vice President Colfax was read regretting his inability to attend the convention and sympathising in its objects.

NEW YORK.

Latest Commercial and Financial Reports.

Secretary Boutwell Enlightens the Money Kings.

Gold Excited by the Government Sales.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Money continues in full supply at 6@7 per cent. Discounts at 7@10 per cent. Commercial paper is more plenty, as there have been considerable movements in various articles of merchandise, in expectation that prices have touched bottom for the present.

GOLD

was excited by the Government sale. The bids were for more than $8,000,000, the limiting of the award to $1,000,000 strengthening the market. The payment of May interest will commence to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

further advanced at the second board. '62's were quoted at 121¾@122; '65's, new, 116½@116¾; '67's 116¾@116⅞; '68's 116@116¼, and 10-40's 107⅝@108. The upward movement is due chiefly to the purchase of the foreign bankers, who are assisted by the report that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to purchase bonds in accordance with the law providing for a sinking fund. The close was at the highest price of the day.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

were all lower. North Carolinas new were pressed for sale at 53 to 53¼ on reports that the State Treasurer has failed in his negotiations here to obtain the money necessary to pay the interest on the bonds due January 1st, 1869, and on the 1st inst. This miscarriage affected the entire list. Railway bonds are quiet.

RAILWAY SHARES

opened flat, declining considerably. Orders were received from Albany to sell New York Central, and these were free selling to realize on the whole list. Later in the day there was a vigorous effort to rally the market, but without general result. New York Central, Michigan Southern and the Northwestern, however, recovered the decline and closed firmer. The old directors of the Michigan Southern were re-elected to-day. Miscellaneous shares were firmer towards the close.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

visited the Stock Exchange to-day and made a short noncommittal speech.

NEW OFFICIALS.

Gen. Jones, Postmaster, and Gen. Barlow, United States Marshal, assumed office to-day.

CONDITION OF THE CANALS.

Intelligence from the line of the State canals show that they are generally in good condition.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Shippers bid $5 90@5 95 freely for good lines of extra State flour with holders very firm at $6, and that price paid for 1,300 bbls. Wheat—The advanced prices for spring were more fully accepted at the close, as winter wheats begin to come in competition. Corn closed steady at the advance, but less buoyant. Oats—The speculative movement seems to have culminated.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed a shade firmer, with buyers at $31 50. Lard has been sold pretty freely at 18¼c for prime steam, both on spot and future delivery. Hogs—city dressed easier at 12¾@13c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee quiet; Rio 13½@25c. Sugar—Raw a shade firmer: fair to prime grocery 11½@12⅛c.

FREIGHTS.

Corn, 20,000 bushels to Glasgow, by steamer, at 13⅛d.

[To the Associated Press.]

SECRETARY BOUTWELL ON 'CHANGE.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The most important event in Wall street to-day was the visit of Secretary Boutwell, and the foreshadowing of the future policy of the Treasury Department. Mr. Boutwell gave audience to a number of gentlemen in the sub-treasury, and in the afternoon visited the stock exchange. He was introduced to the members from the President's rostrum, and was received with cheers, when he made a short speech, stating in substance that he should faithfully collect the revenues due the government, and apply them to the working expenses thereof, and the surplus, if any, to the reduction of the national department. Furthermore, he should institute economy in the department, and all its operations should be open to the public gaze. He closed by saying he should endeavor to administer the finances without embarrassing the business of the country. These remarks were well received, and had buoyant effect generally, especially on the Government bond market, where the speech was interpreted as meaning the putting in force of the long neglected sinking fund of 1862. If Mr. Boutwell carries out the policy announced to-day, there is every reason to hope for marked improvement in finances in the future.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election for officers of the open stock board took place to-day, resulting—President, R. W. Martin, jr.; First Vice President, George Henriques; Second Vice President, James Mitchell; Treasurer, A. V. Vandyke; Secretary, John Benjamin.

ANOTHER DISCLAIMER.

The Post publishes the following card:

Editors' Office of the Sun, New York, April 29.—To the Editors of the Evening Post: All the charges against me made by John D. Stockton, of the Philadelphia Post, published in your issue of yesterday, are false.

Respectfully yours,

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

BILLIARDS.

In the billiard tournament, fourth day, in the afternoon, Rudolph beat Daniels 1,200 to 771. Rudolph's highest runs were 159 and 102—average 25. In the evening Duey beat Goldthwaite 1,200 to 912—average 18¾. Highest runs 168 and 90. Goldthwaite's average 14. Highest run 130. Good attendance.

VIRGINIA.

Conservative Convention—The Course Received Upon.

RICHMOND, April 29.—The conservative Convention re-assembled this morning, and the minority report was withdrawn to make way for the resolution to adjourn until ten days after Grant's proclamation for the State election. This resolution was defeated by a majority of two-thirds. The majority report was then adopted with but few dissenting voices. The debate pointed unmistakably to Walker, Conservative Republican, as the person to be supported by the Conservatives for Governor. Resolutions were adopted for the better organization and for the appointment of a committee to wait on Grant relative to the submission of the constitution, and also to wait on Gen. Canby. Adjourned *sine die*. The press representatives of all politics were admitted to-day.

The spirit of the debate in the convention this morning by those who favored the minority report and urged the people to vote down the Constitution was, while negro suffrage might be forced on the people of the Government, yet Virginians should not themselves assist in the degradation. Those who favored the majority report said that sort of argument was a thing of the past. Negro suffrage was an accomplished fact, and the white people of the State, instead of sullenly resisting the General Government, which is our Government, should carry out reconstruction in good faith, accepting what the Government gives us and making the best of it. It was alleged that the election of G. C. Walker, a Northern Republican and an Administration supporter, for Governor, would give the people of the North confidence in their professions and induce immigration to the State. The minority report was advocated by ex-Governor William Smith, and the majority report by John B. Baldwin and John B. Edmunds.

CINCINNATI.

A Bold Railroad Move—Indictments by the Grand Jury.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Both houses of the Ohio Legislature passed a bill giving the city of Cincinnati authority to use $10,000,000 for the purpose of building a short line railroad through Kentucky to connect with the Southern system of railroads at Chattanooga. The work will be undertaken at once and pushed forward vigorously. Our citizens are almost unanimously in favor of the proposed enterprise. It is to be managed by a board of trustees to be appointed by the judges of the Superior Court which will insure first-class men.

The United States grand jury has found fifty-two indictments, mostly against whisky dealers, for defrauding the revenue. The parties mostly live here and at Dayton. There are some big fish in the net. One whisky ring man made a confession. No names are published as yet.

The committee of the Board of Trade to the Legislature on the above bill will make a report to the citizens to-morrow night, at a general meeting.

☞ Prim, once the idol of the people of Catalonia, is said to have few or no friends left in that province. In Barcelona, where he was formerly wonderfully popular, he would not now dare to show himself in public, except surrounded by a strong escort.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

CAPT. CARLETON SHOT.

LONDON, April 29.—Capt. Carleton was shot at Athlone yesterday.

NEWMARKET RACES.

At Newmarket to-day the 1,000 guineas stake for three year old fillies was won by the Duke of Buford's Scottish Queen. Maria was second and Brigahue third.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

LONDON, April 29.—The proceedings in the House of Commons this evening was unusually interesting. The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to the question of Lord Manners, deplored the recent outrages in Cork and Londonderry. Every endeavor has been made by the government to suppress the riotous proceedings. He also stated that further explanations were at this time impolitic.

CHINA.

John Arthur Ohoay, member from Chatham, denied the authenticity of a telegram purporting to have been received from Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Minister to China, that the Chinese Government and people were opposed to progress.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

The Irish Church bill then came up. After a short debate on Mr. Disraeli's amendment to give the Glebe houses to the Church, the proposition was rejected as follows: For the amendment, 257; against, 318; majority, 61. During the discussion the O'Connor Don stated that the trustees of the Maynooth College were willing to put that building up for sale if the same could be done with the Glebes of the Church.

In the clause allowing retention by the Church of any real or personal property, produce of property, or moneys given by private persons out of their own resources, since the year 1660, or produce of moneys raised by private subscriptions since that year, Mr. Gregory moved to substitute the year 1608. Disraeli moved the omission of the date entirely.

Sir Rosendal Palmer spoke in opposition to the amendment. He said that fixing the date at the year 1660 to be more desirable to the church and country than leaving to the former of all endowments subsequent to the reformation. Both amendments were then withdrawn and Mr. Hardy submitted a motion to fix the date at 1660. The House was divided on this question with the following result: For, 220; against, 308.

Sir Frederick Wm. Heigath, member for Londonderry, moved to retain royal and other grants made since the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Negatived by 283 to 180.

IRELAND.

RIOTS BETWEEN CATHOLICS AND ORANGEMEN.

LONDONDERRY, IRELAND, April 29.—Serious riots occurred here yesterday between Catholics and Orangemen. During the collisions between the two factions, the police charged upon both parties, and fire-arms were freely used. Several of the rioters were wounded, and two were killed. The riot at one time assumed fearful proportions, but the efforts of the police and the appearance of the military from the garrison finally succeeded in restoring quiet, and the city is now tranquil. The military will remain on duty a day or two.

SWITZERLAND.

BANISHMENT OF MAZZINI.

GENEVA, April 29.—It is rumored to-day that the Swiss Government has requested Joseph Mazzini to leave the country. Mazzini lives at Lugano, near the Italian border, and his connection with the recent conspiracy at Florence and Milan has probably led the Italian Government to make such a request of Switzerland.

SPAIN.

PROMPT ACTION URGED

MADRID, April 29.—The majority in the Constitutional Cortes urge a prompt decision, either for Duke Montpensier or Prince of Asturias as king or declaration of a republic. The Republicans are about to start a national petition in favor of a republic.

BOHEMIA.

PRAGUE NO LONGER UNDER SIEGE.

VIENNA, April 29.—The law declaring Prague in a state of siege has been annulled. Placards have been posted in various parts of the city requesting the inhabitants to avoid any further disturbances.

PHILADELPHIA.

Protection of American Industry.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The meeting held to-day at the Board of Trade rooms in favor of the protection of American industry, was called at the instance of the Pennsylvania Industrial League. M. Michael presided. The report of the League was read. Resolutions were adopted which are to be presented to the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means. They recommend a general tariff law embracing the entire range of imported goods and superseding all former tariff laws, the duties being made specific so far as conveniently possible, and high enough to afford fair wages and reasonable profits to such American workingmen and employes as employ themselves with assiduity, skill, and intelligence to industries suited to our condition and resources.

ENGLAND.

The Recognition of Cuban Independence by the United States.

The London Times of the 13th inst. contains a column editorial on the recent action of the House of Representatives of the United States in relation to the prospective recognition of Cuban independence, from which we make the following extract:

The House of Representatives at Washington has closed its session with a characteristic act. It has passed a prospective resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence by a majority so large that one report describes it as carried unanimously. More than a month ago a similar resolution was adopted by the late House of Representatives and strangely coupled with a profession of sympathy with the revolution in Spain. In both cases the vote could have none but a moral effect, since the constitutional responsibility rests with the President, who has already received a memorial on the subject from the Cuban insurgents. The House of Representatives, however, assures President Grant of its support in the event of his seeing fit to recognize any *de facto* government in Cuba based on republican principles.

The belief of the American people that Cuba must sooner or later fall into their hands has long been all but openly avowed. Not only the intrinsic value of the island, but the consciousness that it might be worth infinitely more to America than to Spain, irresistibly recommends the idea of annexation. * * * Far be it from us to represent this action, however premature, as a moral enormity or as an intentional insult to Spain. Even if it were an intentional insult it might well have been provoked by certain high-handed proceedings of the Spanish fleet, which concern ourselves as well as the United States. What is too self-evident to be denied is that it is utterly and flagrantly inconsistent with the grounds upon which the Alabama claims have been always supported by American diplomatists. The complaint against Great Britain is that we conceded belligerent rights to the Confederates with undue haste, though not till after belligerent rights had been assumed by the United States Government through a proclamation of blockade. With a far weaker justification the American House of Commons now urges the President to take a far stronger course. So far as the facts are known there is no comparison between the position of the Cuban insurgents and that of the Confederates in the first year of the war. The utmost that is alleged on behalf of the former, in the address to President Grant, is that two-thirds of the island is under their control, and a majority of the population in their favor. In respect of capacity of self-government, they are immeasurably behind the Southern whites, and nothing but the internal embarrassments of Spain has enabled them to hold their own against General Dulce. Yet it is proposed not only to recognize them as belligerents, but to recognize them as an independent State, without awaiting the issue of the contest. Again, we say, this may be right, but, if it be right, how frivolous are all the charges against the British Government in respect of its attitude towards the Southern Confederacy. Let us imagine a similar resolution having been carried in our own House Commons and communicated to Mr. Seward. There is a difference, indeed, in constitutional power between the House of Commons and the House of Representatives, and the possible secession of Cuba has long been familiar to the American mind, but all other differences tell on the opposite side. It will greatly surprise us if Mr. Motley does not emphatically repudiate the *ex post facto* precedent and give up its defense in despair. We freely admit, on our part, that President Grant is in no degree responsible for it, and is perfectly free to open negotiations on Mr. Seward's basis, as if it did not exist. We only commend it to the attention of those who, forgetting what passed when Hungary revolted, draw unfavorable contrasts between American and English observance of neutrality. In the diplomatic intercourse of great nations *tu quoque* arguments are wholly out of place. If England has done a wrong to the United States a subsequent wrong done by the United States to Spain cannot be set off against it. The real moral of the case is that, so long as governments act honorably by each other, too much weight should not be given to manifestations of feeling in popular assemblies.

☞ The fortunes of the three great Boyar families of Russia, the Demidoffs, Apraxins and Scheremetiffs, amount, altogether, to upward of one thousand million roubles.

"THAT BOY OF BOB'S."

First Acknowledged Magazine Article of Charles Dickens, Jr.

In the London Gentleman's Magazine for April is published the first magazine article of Charles Dickens, Jr., the son of the veteran novelist. We present it herewith almost entire:

ALL FOOLS' DAY.

Why the first of April should have been specially devoted to the service of All Fools, is not very clear. That all fools should have a day set apart for their especial honor is reasonable and intelligible enough, there are so many of them, and they fill occasionally positions of so much dignity and importance; but for what special reason the first of April should have been chosen as the fete day of fools is a very doubtful point. The Hindoos from time immemorial have had their fools commemoration, the feast of Huli, on the 31st of March, and it would certainly appear as if there ought to be some old legendary reason for this particular time being so generally selected. History and tradition, however, are alike silent on the subject. The French (a Frenchman is nothing if not daring) dash boldly into etymological vagaries, and have pretended, by a somewhat forced perversion, to derive their *poisson d' Avril*, applied April fool, from *passion d' Avril*. The Encyclopedie des Bons Gens, however, while offering this explanation for the consideration of such of its readers as may be credulous enough to believe it, cautiously expresses its opinion that it is not worth much, and propounds another solution of its own.

This story has it, that a prince of the house of Lorraine, confined in one of Louis the Thirteenth's prisons, made his escape on the first of April, by swimming across the moat, and is accordingly commemorated as a *poisson d'Avril* to this day. Why this should be so is not very clear, inasmuch as the jailers, and not the prince, would have been the April fools on the occasion. A later version of the same story would appear to be the correct one. Here the prince and his wife, escaping in the disguise of peasants on the first of April, were recognized by a servant maid as they were passing out of the castle gates. She immediately made for the guard-room, giving the alarm to a sentinel, by the way, but, unfortunately for her, though happily for the fugitives, although she may have forgotten that it was All Fools' day, the soldiers on guard had not. The information was treated with the utmost contempt, the soldiers declining to be made game of, and while the royal prison-breakers got clear off, it is said that the luckless informer was soundly buffeted by the guard for her ill-timed jocularity. This version of the story, however, goes to prove nothing beyond the fact that the custom of making April fools was well known in the time of Louis the Thirteenth, but in no wise accounts for the curious expression, *poisson d' Avril*. The swimming story explains the fish, but leads one to believe that the incident was not the origin of the dedication of the first of April to fools. Shakspeare, who photographs all the customs of his time with strict fidelity, nowhere mentions April fools, although he delights in fools in general; there can be little doubt that, had the custom existed, Shakspeare would have somewhere alluded to it. His only mention of the first of April marks a tragic incident, for King John is informed,

"The first of April died
Your noble mother."

On the other hand, it seems difficult to believe that Malvolio was not an April fool. The plot devised for the discomfiture of the pompous steward is most excellent April fooling. It proceeds more by imagination than direct assertion, the cross-gartering has the ring of the true hoax. Unfortunately in this case, the "O you April Fool!" when the joke had run its course, was rather hard and cruel, and more like a very bitter practical joke than a merry conceit. The damp straw and the metaphysics of the expositions Sir Topas, the curate, were rather severe penalties for the poor man who, after all, had only been taken in by an excellently contrived piece of deceit.

No April fooling should result in physical pain. Such a state of things degrades it to the level of the lowest form of miscalled fun ever devised by malicious mortals, the practical joke, a villainous piece of business which is not considered complete unless the patient is damaged in person or in property.

Neither should he be held as a true April fool, and derided accordingly, who is taken in by an assertion, a mere statement of non-existent facts.

To stop in the street a lady fresh from her toilet, and to say, "Madam, you have a black on your face," when, in point of fact, there is no such black, is merely a mendacious impertinence. When, under such circumstances, the handkerchief is raised to remove the offending blot, the angelical cry of "April Fool," is entirely out of place. The victim has merely trustingly believed, not reading aright the deceitful nature of interlocutor, and is no fool, not even an April fool, for that. But to address the lady with a horrified expression, and to say, "Excuse me, madam, but you have something on your face!" to be answered, "On my face! where? what?" and, with a smile of gratified triumph to reply, "Your nose madam. This is the first of April," is to retail one of the oldest and most complete "sells," appropriate to the day.

The washing of the lions at the tower, if brought to the notice of the intended fool by some such card as "Admit the bearer to view the washing of the lions on the first of April, 1869, at twelve precisely," is, if swallowed with an easy and unsuspicious credulity, an excellent way to manufacture your *poisson d'Avril*, and has indeed been more than once adopted on a grand scale and with distinguished success. You must be careful, however, not to season this fish with the sauce of assertion; you must by no means venture on any statement that the lions will absolutely and positively be washed. Similarly to induce any one to visit Trafalgar Square, on the first of April, by a distinct assertion that the statue of Lord Nelson would descend from his column with the aid of his coil of rope, would merely be the triumph of reckless and unblushing mendacity over sheer stupidity. On the other hand, by dexterous hint and innuendo, to persuade the fool to take a special room at Morley's to view certain extraordinary sights not actually specified, would fulfil the conditions of the festival, and the landing of such a fish would be a just cause of satisfaction to the April angler.

The old-fashioned schoolboy tricks were good in this respect. You were sent to the cobbler's for strap oil you were not told anything as to the nature of the article, neither, indeed, were you distinctly informed that the cobbler sold it. If, therefore, your unassisted reasoning powers were not sufficient to lead you first to inquire, and ultimately to discover, you were a fool, and richly merited the application of strap which it was the cobbler's pleasure to administer. It should be obvious, again, to the meanest capacity that pigeon's milk is not an article in common domestic use, and he who is fool enough to go fetch it deserves to be treated accordingly.

Harder and more malicious is the conventional deception of the Scotch April fool. The selected sacrifice, deluded by false premises, is persuaded to take a letter, and if also a heavy parcel so much the better, to a distant joker. Arriving he presents his credentials, which are gravely received and opened. The letter as the recipient well knows will be the case, contains the simple words, "Hunt the gowk another mile," and the gowk, or ninny, is accordingly persuaded to continue on his bootless errand for another mile, and yet another, by successive wags, until he either gives in from sheer fatigue, or becomes with disgust aware of the real state of things.

No one but the genuine Londoner can know how intensely and cruelly aggravating the London boy can be; and I feel sure the artist who drew an April fool cut, which appeared in Punch some years back (to the best of my recollection it was Mr. Tenniel), must have seen in London streets the incident he illustrated. A gentleman, adorned with mustaches, of unnatural symmetry—mustaches, by-the-way, were not so universal then as now—is walking with a charming young lady, presumably the girl of his heart. A terrible boy accosts him with "Hi! captain! There's one of your mustaches dropped off!" The nervous raising of the hand to the lip, produced by the terrible consciousness of the reality of the danger, is followed by the fatal "Yah! April fool!" The young lady's suspicions are evidently excited, and it is difficult to imagine a more painfully embarrassing situation than that of the unwilling hero of the scene. This hoax, although not exactly corresponding to the canons laid down in the earlier portion of this treatise, is, nevertheless, in its way, a very perfect specimen.

It is just as well not to attempt to make April fools of those in authority. It is advisable, indeed, to avoid any appearance of such an attempt. This truth must, after a time, have become sufficiently plain to the French lady of whom a well-known April fool story is told. This personage, who, it must be confessed, appears to have been no better than she should have been, was accused of stealing a watch, and stoutly denied the charge. In especial she was very positive in her statements that the watch could in no way be found at her lodgings, and earnest in her request that some one might be sent to search them. The magistrate, ungallant enough to doubt this assertion, dispatched, after some hesitation, an officer to search accordingly. The precaution was presently justified by the return of the messenger bearing the missing property. This was an awkward situation; but, the lady nothing daunted, and remembering that the day was the first of April, burst into a well-feigned fit of laughter, and, loudly proclaiming the excellence of the joke, declared the tip-staff and magistrate as veritable *poissons d' Avril*. The magistrate, however, who was evidently a prosaic sort of person, did not see it, and, intimating that all was fish that came to his net, sent the unlucky joker to jail until the next first of April, to meditate on the obtuseness of officials, and the advisability of suiting your jokes to your company.

So long-lived are customs attached to particular days, that it is very probable that April fools, together with Guy Fawkes and Jack in the Green, will survive through many generations, although the observances of the day may be more or less modified by special circumstances. At any rate, the idea of an April fool is at the present day so strong that he would be a bold man who would start an enterprise on the first of April, and to be married on that day would call down all sorts of jeers on the heads of the devoted couple. In this latter case the jokers could appeal to precedent, and to an important precedent, too. The most famous marriage recorded to have taken place on all fools' day was that of Napoleon the First and Maria Louisa, which cannot be looked upon as an instance of matrimonial speculation, and is undoubtedly an example to be avoided. It seems singular that Napoleon, well knowing how fatal in French estimation is the power of ridicule, should have laid himself open to the ill-natured jokes of the Parisian farceurs on an occasion of so much importance to himself and his dynasty.

Timour the Tartar is said to have died on the first of April. No, young gentlemen, who only know this warrior in his penny plain and twopence colored phase, I am not making April fools of you. Some of the authorities really assert that the great Tamerlane finished his career on all fools' day. Of course the authorities differ. They would scarcely be authorities if they did not, and as to such a date as this contradiction is obviously proper, if only to keep up the character of the day.

A French writer on all fools' day, who had evidently been much maltreated by the wags, waxes excessively bitter as to the "mauvaises plaisanteries" in vogue, for which he predicts early extinction, and takes refuge in a piece of gastronomic advice. "Du reste," he says, "le vrai poisson d' Avril, c'est le maquereau." He must have forgotten the salmon.

DOVES AND DOVECOTS.

"The Dearest Girls in the World."

[From the Saturday Review.]

In the midst of the reign of the girl of the period, with her slang and her boldness—of the fashionable woman, with her denial of duty and her madness for pleasure—we come every now and then upon a group of good girls of the real old English type, the faithful few growing up silently among us, but none the less valuable because they are silent and make no public display—doves who are content with life as they have no desire to be either eagles dwelling on romantic heights, or peacocks displaying their pride in sunny courts. We find these faithful few in town and country alike; but they are rifest in the country, where there is less temptation to go wrong than there is in large towns, and where life is more simple and the moral tone undeniably higher. The leading feature of these girls is their love of home and of their own family, and their power of making occupation and happiness out of apparently meager materials. If they are the elders, they find amusement and more in their little brothers and sisters whom they consider immensely funny, and to whom they are as much girl-mothers as sisters; if they are the youngers, they idolize their baby nephews and nieces. For there is always a baby going on somewhere about these houses, babies being the great excitement of home life, and antiseptic element which keeps everything else pure. They are passionately attached to papa and mamma, whom they think the very king and queen of humanity, and whom they do not call by even endearing slang names. It has never occurred to them to criticise them as ordinary mortals; and as they have not been in the way of learning the prevailing accent of disrespect, they have not shaken off that almost religious veneration for their parents which all young people feel naturally, if they have been well brought up and are not corrupted. The yoke in middle-class country houses is one fitting very loosely round all necks; and there being no power of using greater freedom, if even they had it, the girls are not fretted by its pressure, and are content to live under it in peace. They adore their elder brothers who are from home just beginning the great battle of life for themselves, and confidently believe them to be the finest fellows going, and the future great men of the day if only they care to put those splendid talents of theirs, and take the trouble of plucking the prizes within their reach. They may have a slight reservation, perhaps in favor of the brothers' friend, whom they place on a pedestal of almost equal hight. But they keep their mental architecture a profound secret from every one, and do not suffer themselves to let it grow into too solid a structure unless it has some surer foundation than their own fancy. For, though doves are loving, they are by no means lovesick damsels; they are too healthy and natural and quietly busy for wholesome dreams. If one of them marries, they all unite in loving the man who comes in among them. He is adopted as one of themselves, and leaps into a family of idolizing sisters who pet him as their brother—with just that subtle little difference in the petting that it comes from sisters unaccustomed, and so has the charm of novelty if not the excitement of naughtiness. But this kind of thing is about the most dangerous to a man's moral nature that can befall him. Though pretty to see, and undeniably pleasant to experience, and though perfectly innocent in every way, still nothing enervates one so much as this idolatrous submission of a large family of women. In a widow's house, where there are many daughters and no sons, and where the man who marries one marries the whole family, and is worshipped accordingly, is of course increased tenfold; but if there are brothers and a father, the sister's husband, though affectionately cooed over, is not made quite such a fuss with, and the association is all the less hurtful in consequence.

Doves know very little of evil. They are not in the way of learning it; and they do not care to learn it. The few villagers who are supposed to lead ill lives are spoken of below the breath, and carefully avoided without being critically studied. Many of the doves marry men whose work lies abroad; these quiet country houses being the favorite matrimonial hunting grounds for colonists and Anglo-Indians. So that some are always absent, whose healths are drunk in the traditional punch, with eyes that grow moist as the names are said. Doves are not disinclined to marry men who have to go abroad, for all the passionate family love common to them. Travel is a golden dream to them in their still homes—but travel properly companioned. For even the most adventurous among them are not independent, as we mean when we speak of independence in women. They are essentially home girls, family girls, doves who cannot exist at all without a dovecot, however humble. The family is everything to them, and they are utterly unfit for the solitude which so many of our self-supporting women can accept quite resignedly. Not that they are necessarily useless even as breadwinners. They could work if pushed to it; but it must be in a quite womanly way, with the mother, the sister, the husband as the helper, with the home as the place of rest and the refuge. Their whole lives are laid in love and quietness; not necessarily in inaction, but their wishes and their aims are all centered within the home circle. If they marry, they find the love of the husbands enough for them, and have no desire for other men's admiration; their babies are all the world to them, and they do not think maternity an infliction as so many of the miserably fashionable think it; they like the occupation of housekeeping, and feel pride in their fine linen and clean service, in their well-ordered table and neatly balanced accounts. They are kind to their servants, who generally come from the old home, and whose families they therefore know; but they keep up a certain dignity and tone of superiority toward them in the midst of all their kindness, which very few town-bred mistresses can keep to town-bred maids.

Do not our splendid passionate creatures lead madly wretched lives and make miserably uncomfortable homes? and are not our glorious heroines better in fiction than seated by the nursery fire, or checking the baker's bill? No doubt the quiet home-staying doves seem tame enough when we think of the gorgeous beings made familiar to us by romance, and history, which is more romantic still; but as our daily lives run chiefly in prose, they are better fitted for things as they are; and to men who want wives, and not playthings, and who care for the peace of family life and the dignity of home, they are beyond price when they can be found and secured. So that on the whole, we can dispense with the splendid creatures of character and the magnificent queens of society sooner than with the quiet and unobtrusive doves; and though they do spoil men most monstrously, they know where to draw the line, and while petting their own at home—as women should—know how to keep strangers abroad at a distance, and to make themselves respected as only modest and gentle women are respected by men.

FRANCE.

Birthday of Napoleon the Great—Increased Pensions for Veterans.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed the following letter to the Minister of State:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, April 13, 1869.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: On the 15th August next, a hundred years will have elapsed since the Emperor Napoleon was born. During that long period many ruins have been accumulated, but the grand figure of Napoleon has remained unshaken. It is that which still guides and protects us—it is that which, out of nothing, has made me what I am.

To celebrate the centenary date of the birth of the man who called France the great nation because he had developed in her those manly virtues which found empires, is, for me, a sacred duty, in which the entire country will desire to join. In my opinion, the best way to honor that national jubilee is to spread a little comfort among the Emperor's old companions in arms.

The 2,700,000f. which the Legion of Honor distributed to them every year are insufficient to assure their existence.

I have thought that the *Caisse des Depot et des Consignations* might be made to distribute larger pensions to those old soldiers, by abandoning to it the credit granted by the Chamber during a number of years, necessary for the recovery of its advances. By that means aid will be efficaciously afforded to glorious misfortunes, without in any way modifying the provisions of the Budget.

My desire is that from the 15th of August next every soldier of the Republic and of the First Empire should receive an annual pension of 250 francs.

The Legislative body, I have no doubt, will receive this proposal with the national feeling by which it is so eminently animated. It will think, as I do, that in a period when complaints are made of the progress of scepticism, to reward examples of patriotic devotedness and to recall them to the memory of the younger generations, cannot but be of great utility.

To awaken grand historical recollections is to encourage faith in the future, and to do honor to the memory of great men is to recognise one of the most striking manifestations of the Divine Will.

I beg you to come to an understanding with the Minister of Finance and of my household for the preparation of a bill and for its presentation without delay to the Legislative body, after having taken the opinion of the Council of State.

Whereupon, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

☞ The St. Petersburg critics admit that Pauline Lucca, who preceded Adelina Patti at the Imperial Opera in that city, is a better cantatrice than the Marquise de Caux, but state that the latter was in the hands of such skillful managers that her success was far greater than that of the Berlin *diva*.

FISH.

The Cabinet Sardine Photographed.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial, 26th.]

Fish has been the target of everybody. Most everybody wants to go abroad, and if they can only get "a little consulship, you know," they would be very glad, &c. The very persons who want to go abroad, you know, are the ones generally who can command the most influence, and the candidates being more numerous than for any of the other offices, the pressure brought to bear may be estimated. For a postmaster, an assessor, or collector, the indorsement of the member of Congress from the district is all that is commonly required. For a foreign mission or consulship, worth even less than the postoffice or assessorship, a candidate with the indorsement of but one Congressman, whether member or Senator, would be kicked out of the State Department.

Yes, indeed! Consulates and missions are filled by men who command a half dozen Senators, a Cabinet officer, perhaps, and a dozen members thrown in. Reflect upon it for a moment and you will see what our friend Fish has had to contend with.

I saw the Secretary the other night. I went to his house, a fine large brick mansion on the corner of Fifteenth and I streets, to get news for the Commercial regarding the foreign appointments. I had been often welcomed in the house before when it was occupied by Senator Morgan, and I felt at home in the spacious library. I had not time to note the changes which have taken place in the rooms, the substitution of this rare bit of art for something else, the disappearance of the painting and the presence of this, and the thousand little tasteful changes wrought, before the presence of the Secretary was made known. How can he be described, except as an Englishman, in manner, dress and appearance? You need not look into his larder, nor ask his steward, to learn if he is a good liver.

His lips, his nose, his eyes, his cheeks and chin, to say nothing of his handsomely-rounded stomach, tell you of the presence of toothsome food upon his table, the best of wine at his side-board, and the finest Havanas within reach. Is he a genial gentleman? Could he be else, I ask you, being a good liver, having good digestion and no surface indications of gout? After seeing Fish, you may leave Washington satisfied that you have seen the most courteous gentleman, in a social way, that is to be found there. He doesn't give you the tips of his fingers in shaking hands with you. He grasps you cordially and heartily, and you naturally drop into a seat without knowing whether he asked you to sit or not. And he doesn't look into your eyes inquiringly, wondering what you came for, and suspicious that you want an office. He goes upon the presumption that you are a gentleman.

He speaks of this and that, of Cuba and its beautiful climate, of its delightful winters and of the troubles there; he alludes to Washington and the general topics of interest here. When you get ready to leave you close the interview, and not he. I verily believe he would be the same accomplished gentleman all night long. Do not think I speak knowingly on this point. I only remained within his doors the matter of ten minutes, or fifteen at furthest. Mr. Fish is neither a hypocrite nor a demagogue. He does not smile at your face and scowl at your back.

You ask if he is the same scrupulous gentleman at the State Department, and wonder if he is a capable Secretary. That's what's the trouble with some people. He knows the proprieties of life as well in the office as in the parlor. To your question, I therefore answer no! He is the Secretary of State in the office, and he is a capable one.

Would you like to know how some of our potent Senators treat you and me, when we are applicants for office in the State Department? You have read in the Senate reports and in the news items the scribblers sent by telegraph. (I call them scribblers because George Alfred Townsend and Doe Piatt call them scribblers and telegraphers.) I say you have read of this Senator declaring in public that he has no influence with this administration; of that Senator saying in the Senate that he can get nothing in the State Department, that he never gets the man he recommends, &c. Indeed, from their statements, one would think the State Department was turning its back on Congress completely.

The facts are that a Senator will write a strong letter to the State Department, recommending a constituent for a consulship, which course pleases the constituent and increases his hope of success.

The Senator, in a day or two, goes up to the Department, refers to his constituent for whom he wrote the letter, and says, "Pay no attention to that letter, Mr. Secretary. I don't care anything about that man. I signed his papers merely to get rid of him. This is the man I want." So the latter is appointed, and the Senator says to the first: "You see how it is. I tried to get you appointed, and failed. Fish appointed another man from our State whom I don't know. The Administration is going to the devil." The defeated man thinks the Senator tried his best for him, and will support him for re-election. As for the other man, he has his place, and will not take the trouble to tell his defeated friend how he got it; and so he will laugh in his sleeve when the Senator the next day says he "can't get any appointment out of this Administration, unless they are relatives or friends of the President."

Sometimes an applicant thinks a Senator ought to go with him to the State Department. As the applicant is, perhaps, a leading State politician, and likely to be dangerous at the next campaign, the Senator consents. They go together and are admitted together to the Secretary's room. The applicant tells his story, how many gallons of blood he lost in the war, how many cannon-balls had been shot through him; how he rose by his bravery and fidelity to the rank of second Lieutenant; what sacrifices he made, and how much good he had done the party, how many speeches he made; where and under what circumstances he first nominated Grant for the Presidency, and how deserving he was of the office. To all of which the Senator says, "Yes, that's so, the bravest man in the State. He saved his country in the election, and I really hope he may be appointed."

The papers are handed over, the applicant bows, the Secretary bows, and the next visitor is shown in. The applicant is delighted. He writes home that he is sure of his appointment; that he can pay his war debts at last; that the Senator was very kind and did all he could. He waits patiently for a day or two, and he finds another name where his ought to be. Poor fellow! He does not know that the Senator, the very evening he was writing to his wife and family, was with the Secretary telling him he must appoint another man, that he only wanted to keep the friendship of the other one, he was such a good man in the campaigns. So, the one goes abroad, and the other stays at home, damning the administration, but declaring eternal fidelity to the Senator—for did he not do all he could?

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

He Thinks the Radical Party is Going to the Bad.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

I was speaking to the distinguished Senator from Illinois, one day of this week, upon the moral effect of upsetting all the desks of office every four years.

"We shall be broken up," said Senator Trumbull, "unless some administration will set the example, or some legislation will compel it, of making the price of office good behavior only. The scenes and the scramble of last month have been disgraceful, as you know. But you do not probably know the effect of this periodical rotation upon Congress. For example, I want the Secretary of the Treasury to give my man an office. I go up to the department and wait there for an audience, long or short, as the case may be. The Secretary speaks encouragingly. Next day I go up again, and he is not quite so sanguine. It is by this steady persistence that offices are obtained here. Not merit, nor recommendation, nor impulse, but dingdonging to obtain the offices. Well, the Secretary has a financial policy, perhaps. How can I, as a Senator, speak independently of his policy while my man is in a state of suspense. Thus, the executive part of the Government paralyzes in a great degree the legislator's independence. We must reform that altogether, or the political state of the country will be degraded beyond recovery."

I asked the Senator if he was kept very busily employed in legislative business.

"Yes," he answered; "the duties of a Senator are extremely onerous. We used to adjourn from Thursday until Monday and get through all business promptly enough. Then the better social enjoyments were available to us, and we had leisure for reading, conversation and thought. So manifold have the functions of the central Government become that all our time is occupied now. Thousands of things, which were formerly disposed of in the States, or in the Executive Department, come up to Congress now. By Saturday night I am very weary."

Senator Trumbull will remain in Washington until the middle of May, then proceed to New York city, and reach Illinois by the 1st of June. His appearance is excellent, founded in good health and spirits, and no man in the Senate takes more interest in its daily business. He is one of those men who will survive the catastrophe of mere parties, being rooted in the law and the science of affairs; and, not to be invidious, I sometimes wonder what figure Illinois would play in the nation if Trumbull were out of the Senate, and some merely subservient caucus politician were in his place. Name your next man, please; for, as for me, dropping out of Trumbull into a hodge-podge of mediocrity, I should have to consult with you by telegraph to know where to begin for wisdom. I have never heard Senator Trumbull mention the impeachment trial but once, and then without feeling or show of feeling. Yet seldom in the history of public duty has it been within the power of so many puppies to deride the moon, as when he put his vote to Fessenden's, to Grimes, and to Henderson's, to meet the shock of party rage. Now Sprague has gone back on impeachment, and says he was deceived in it. To my belief, he was not half so much mistaken as he was afraid.

All that's left of the impeachment trial is the malice of it. There is no reason left to indorse the begetters of this mob against conscience; and in four years more, when we begin to look in the wreck of things for a man, I am sure that we shall pick out these, and know them by their scars—Grimes, Fessenden, Trumbull.

☞ So much has been written about Bismarck that a Berlin Bohemian, who was bent upon relating something new about the Prussian statesman, ascertained that roast hare was Bismarck's favorite dish, of which important fact he thereupon promptly and triumphantly informed the delighted readers of his paper.

INDIANA.

It is probable that a new United States District Court will be created at the next meeting of Congress, which shall convene both at Evansville and New Albany. Such a court is much needed.

The extension of the Peru railroad north to Plymouth is almost completed, and the track will be laid before the week is out. This will open a new route to Chicago, by way of Peru and Rochester to Plymouth, where it strikes the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, or to Laporte, where it connects with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroads. This road is virtually an extension of the Indianapolis, Peru, and Chicago railroad.

Work is being pushed vigorously on the new railroad to Terre Haute, two thousand men being engaged along the line. It is intended to complete the enterprise just as soon as money can do it.

The death of Judge Johnson will probably delay the Abrams trial again, unless the services of one of the Judges of the new circuits can be obtained.

There are eleven prisoners in the Vigo county jail.

Terre Haute is infested with incendiarism.

Terre Haute has a town clock which costs her $100 per annum.

The Vigo County Poor Asylum is becoming self-sustaining.

Some parties in Terre Haute want the city to charge retail liquor dealers $500 per annum for license.

TIPPECANOE.

A mad dog was killed at Lafayette on Tuesday.

The tax duplicate of Lafayette for 1868 amounts to $80,000. Of this $12,000 has been collected. Twelve years ago less than $15,000 per annum was collected.

JEFFERSON.

The fire department of Madison for the year ending on the 20th instant cost but $2,875.

HARRISON.

Three insane persons are confined in the Harrison county jail.

MARION.

An Indianapolis family got into a row about a dog, with the following net results: One person scalded, a general wreck of crockery and household goods, and a baby knocked senseless.

Five persons were arrested on Wednesday at West Newton, under indictments by the last Grand Jury, for riot.

VANDERBURG.

On Tuesday evening, a man whose name we did not learn, went into the cellar at the Olive Branch brewery, near the Salt Well, for the purpose of boring a hole into a whisky barrel, or into a barrel which had been used for the purpose of holding whisky. When the augur used for boring had gone through the heading, a sudden explosion took place, which resulted in an injury to the man so severe that he will probably lose one of his eyes.—[Evansville Courier.

BOONE.

Instead of going to church like a decent Christian, James King, of Lebanon, joined some boon companions in a game of draw on Sunday morning. James' wife came and knocked at the door, but the game was full, and they wouldn't let her in, whereupon she called James hard names through the keyhole. Then the King came out and kicked his queen down stairs, for which he paid one dollar and costs. The tariff for wife beating in Lebanon is nothing for protection, and not much for revenue.—[Lafayette Courier.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—The prison bill was made the order of the day for Friday at 10 o'clock A. M.

A bill to permit bills of exceptions to be amended in certain cases failed for the lack of a constitutional majority.

Mr. Huffman's bill to amend section 27 of Common School law, passed March 6, 1865, after being itself so amended that the power to condemn property shall not be applicable where the site selected is within forty yards of a dwelling place, was ordered to be engrossed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Stein's bill [S. 215] to authorize counties and townships to take stock in and make donations to railroad companies, coming up under the omnibus special order of business, it was read the third time.

Mr. Hanna raised two constitutional objections to the bill, and read a part of two sections to that amendment, which he said were in direct conflict with this bill.

Mr. Stein declared the bill was drafted in view of the constitutional sections referred to by Mr. Hanna, and that it was not obnoxious to those or any other constitutional provision. He reread several sections of the bill and explained their provisions. He also read a brief, prepared by an eminent lawyer, reviewing the constitutional questions that affect this bill. Having answered the constitutional objections urged against the bill, he proceeded to state reasons for its passage as a matter of policy.

Mr. Hanna, although interested in the passage of a measure of this kind, could not extend to it his support while satisfied that it is in conflict with the State Constitution. And he proceeded to compare several clauses in the bill with several provisions of the Constitution to substantiate his declaration that this measure does run counter to the organic law of the State.

Mr. Gray doubted the constitutionality of the bill, and opposed it for the additional reason that it would tax in many counties those not liable to taxation, as well as those who are.

Mr. Carson also doubted its constitutionality, but should vote for the bill.

It passed the Senate by years 30, nays 6.

A bill to regulate the mileage of sheriffs in conducting prisoners to the State prison, was read the first and second times.

Mr. Hess' bill [S. 75] to protect the citizens of Indiana from impuricism and to elevate the standing of the medical profession, having previously failed to pass—April 20—for want of a constitutional majority, was again put upon its passage, and passed the Senate by yeas 28, nays 2.

A bill to sell State lands in Clay county failed for lack of constitutional majority.

The act incorporating the Notre Dame Du Lac University, in St. Joseph county, was so amended as to exempt only twenty acres of ground from taxation.

A bill to enable cities to aid in the construction of railroads and water powers was read the third time and passed, after being so amended as to require the petition of a majority of the freeholders asking to aid the same. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Gov. Baker's veto of the act for the relief of Nicholas Moreback, Joseph E. Lang, Francis Joseph Wetzle, (of Jackson township, Ripley county—to save said Moreback, said Lang and Wetzler, his securities, from a judgment for township school money, stolen from Trustee Moreback's custody) was sustained.

Mr. Hamilton's bill providing for legal advertising in German newspapers was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Breckinridge's harmless bird's protection bill [H. R. 229] was taken up, with the committee amendment to strike out "woodpecker" and "jaybird," which was concurred in and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Williams of Hamilton's bill, to amend sections 1 and 122 of the common school law, and define who are liable to pay a poll tax—(it strikes out the clause excluding negroes) was taken up with the education committee's amendments and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Coffroth's bill, declaring it a misdemeanor to deliver a bill of lading without goods, etc., coming up, with the committee's amendments thereto, the amendments were adopted and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pierce's bill, in case of appeals from County Commissioners, to tax the costs against the losing party, was ordered to the engrossment.

Mr. Osborn's bill authorizing the Governor to sue the New Albany and Chicago Railroad, and other railroads, for the payment of taxes, was ordered to the engrossment.

Mr. Stewart, of Rush's joint resolution for the relief of the widow of the late General Hackelman, was laid on the table, the matter having been taken care of by Congress.

The afternoon session was spent in the matter of locating the Agricultural College, the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's issue by telegraph.

A CORRECTION.

The Sword of Breckinridge.

[To the Editor of the Commercial.]

CINCINNATI, April 28, 1869.

I saw a statement in your paper of this morning's issue, taken from the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, in regard to General Breckinridge's sword. The COURIER-JOURNAL is entirely mistaken as to the manner in which it fell into Mr. Smith's hand. In the first place, the sword was not captured at Selma, Alabama, but at Macon, Georgia. It was never carried by General Breckinridge, though indeed made for him and intended to be presented to him by the brigades of Finley and Bates. Our forces kept them moving so lively that the occasion for a presentation never offered itself. General Breckinridge never saw the sword. The manner of its capture was thus: A fire had broken out in a book store, and the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry being provost guards at the time, were called upon to help suppress it. Nearly all of the valuables had been taken out, and every one had left the building, when private Smith entered, and groping around among the shelves, found the sword in question. Never being able to get very near the General during the war, he could not of course give it up to him. These occurrences took place in May, 1865, just after we had heard of the death of President Lincoln. The editor of the COURIER-JOURNAL is mistaken when he attempts to give a different coloring to the affair, as there are many living here in our city who can testify to the truth of this.

CO. L. 4TH O. V. C.

☞ Rochefort suggests, in La Lanterne, to the French Government the propriety of ordering the indiscreet Parisian hair-dresser who displays on his sign, in gigantic letters, the words "Wig-maker to Her Majesty, the Empress," to remove that sign, because it gave rise to much unpleasant talk.

☞ The famous nun Patrocinio has arrived in Paris. She is believed to be nearly as wealthy as Queen Isabella herself.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	12 M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	12 M.
Kentucky River	DOVE NO. 2	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Nashville	HAVANA	10 A. M.
New Orleans	LOUISVILLE	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—April 29.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES—April 29.

[illegible]

BOATS IN PORT.

[illegible]

THE RIVER was falling slowly yesterday, and by dark had receded 1 inches since our last report, with 9 feet water in the canal, 6 feet over the falls, and 4½ feet on the rocks. Weather clear and warm during the day, and cloudy at night, with indications of rain. Business yesterday was terribly dull.

The Morning Star will depart for Henderson at 5 P. M. from the Portland wharf.

The Dove No. 2 will leave for Kentucky river at 4 P. M. from the city wharf.

The P. W. Strader is announced to leave for New Orleans on Saturday.

Bishop McCloskey, of this diocese, was a passenger on the Indiana yesterday for Paducah.

The towboat Tom Rees was loading with cement at the mill yesterday for St. Louis.

The towboat Ella arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with a tow of coal for this port.

The Belle Vernon is announced for St. Paul direct from the city wharf this morning.

The Jno. Kilgour will arrive from New Orleans to-day and will leave for that port on Saturday.

The Louisville, in command of Captain Jos. Lusk, is announced to leave for New Orleans to-day at 10 A. M.

The Havana, of the White Collar line, will depart for Nashville, at 10 A. M. to-day, from the city wharf.

There is at present but one boat in course of construction at the Pittsburg wharf. It is intended for the Rio Grande river.

A man named Ben. Smith was robbed of a fine gold watch on the Evansville packet Fannie Brandeis a few nights ago.

Capt. Dan Clark, of Galena, Illinois, the builder of the Dan Able, was in the city yesterday.

The new steamer New State, now being constructed for the Pittsburg and Wheeling trade, is rapidly approaching completion, and will take her place in the trade next week.

A couple of deck passengers on the Tarascon got into a fight while the boat was lying at New Albany Wednesday and were gobbled by the police.

The Champion, from Cincinnati to Evansville, discharged considerable freight here yesterday morning, and added 25 tons, and left with a nice trip.

Shippers of Tennessee river freight will remember that the LeClaire departs to-morrow. She will also take freights for points on the Ohio.

A private letter from Capt. Everhart, of the Argonaut No. 2, says the Tennessee river is very high and rising fast. The Argonaut passed Danville on her way up Tuesday, and was doing better than had been expected.

The Indiana departed for New Orleans last evening with a fair passenger list, about 250 tons of miscellaneous freight and an engagement below for about 100 tons of hay, 200 hogsheads of tobacco and 1,000 bags of corn.

Several fine horses belonging to General Thomas and General Whipple were shipped on the Indiana yesterday. They will be re-shipped to St. Louis from Cairo, and thence to Omaha. One of the horses was the celebrated war horse of General Thomas.

The big towboat Boaz arrived from New Orleans yesterday with four empty barges, having made the round trip in twenty-one days. James Dougherty and Allegheny George Smith were her pilots. She continued her trip yesterday, and will take an empty tow to Pittsburg.

The Bart Able made her last trip from New Orleans to Shreveport and back in the unprecedented time of five days. She included sixty-eight landings. The Times says: "This is the best on record." [illegible] record for Red river.

Wm. Otis, of Mobile, has inaugurated direct trade with the Maroni [illegible] having left Mobile, April 23d, for [illegible], with a cargo of staves, lumber, spars and provisions. It is an experimental trip. The Margaret was built for a blockade runner at Mobile, the last plank in her being finished the day Fort Morgan fell.

There is now no longer a doubt that the reported disaster to the steamer Urilda on the Missouri river, some thirty miles above Sioux City, was pure fiction, as far as the explosion of the boiler and loss of life was concerned. The boat struck a snag and sunk, and that is all there is about it. Not a single life was lost.

A girl named Rosa Rogers, a fruit peddler, in attempting to get aboard of the Champion yesterday morning, missed her footing and fell into the river, and but for the timely assistance of the crew of the Champion, would have been drowned. She lost her basket of apples, peanuts, &c., and the mate of the Champion took the old time fishing them out of the water.

The creditors of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company held a meeting in St. Louis yesterday, at which it was decided to wind up the company and sell its remaining steamers. This company started about five years ago, with a capital of $2,000,000, and twenty-three of the finest steamers on the Western rivers, all of which have been consumed either by fire, explosion or sinking, except five. The boats to be sold are the Lady Gay, Pauline Carroll, W. R. Arthur, Continental and Olive Branch, also a very large and valuable wharfboat. The sale will be at auction, after 30 days' notice, and for cash.

The following is a copy of the law recently passed by the Ohio Legislature, regulating the width of bridge spans:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it shall be unlawful for any person, company or body corporate, to connect with or attach to the Ohio shore of the Ohio river any bridge now in process of construction or hereafter to be constructed, unless [illegible]

SEC. 2. Any company or body corporate that shall violate either of the provisions contained in the first section of this act, or which shall procure or direct any person or persons to violate the same, shall for every such violation forfeit and pay to the State of Ohio ten thousand dollars for each [illegible], which shall be collected by civil action in the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, which action shall be conducted by the Prosecuting Attorney thereof.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, April 29.—Belle Memphis, from Memphis to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Glendale, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Australia, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, 6 A. M.; Sam. Brown, to St. Louis and return, — A. M.; Champion, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, 10 A. M.; Kilgour, from New Orleans to Louisville, noon; Commonwealth, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Mary Erwin, from Arkansas river to Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; Arizona, Evansville packet, 5 P. M.; Silver Spray, from St. Louis to Pittsburg, 6 P. M.; Cairo, from St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M.; Swallow, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, 7 P. M.; Bon Accord, from Mound City to St. Louis, 7 P. M. River fell 1 inches. Clear.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—Monongahela 4 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather changeable with showers. Ther. 57.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Arrivals—Belle Vernon, from Pittsburg; Messenger, from St. Louis; Emma Floyd, from Nashville. Departed—Belle Vernon, for Minneapolis; Havana, for Nashville; Louisville, for New Orleans. River fell 1 foot in 24 hours; 21 feet in channel; 30 feet space under bridge. Weather warm and cloudy.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Weather warm and rainy. River rising slowly. Departed—Belle St. Louis, for St. Louis; Julia, for Vicksburg; Mary Houston, for New Orleans. Departed—Thompson Dean Arrived—R. E. Lee.

NASHVILLE, April 29.—River falling; ten feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and warm. Departed—John Lumsden, for Cairo; Robt. Moore, for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Arrived—S. H. Long, from Mound City; Flirt and Ironsides, from Pittsburg; Dubuque, from St. Paul; Mollie Able and Henry Ames, from New Orleans; Belle Memphis, from Memphis; Post Boy, from Kansas City; Rubicon, from Vicksburg; Bismarck, from New Orleans; Harry Johnson, from Keokuk; Schuyler, from Peoria. Departed—Legal Tender, for Memphis; Tom Jasper, for St. Paul; Marble City, for Vicksburg; Columbian, for Omaha; S. H. Long, for Missouri river; Schuyler, for Peoria; G. H. Wilson, for upper Missouri. River stationary again. Weather warm. Business good.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The new United States snagboat, S. Thayer, will leave for Arkansas river to-day, Captain Maston in command, and Mr. James in the office. Her operations will be confined to that stream.

The hull of the new steamer United States was launched successfully yesterday.

The New Orleans Times of Tuesday says:

The new and splendid river palace Belle Lee, Capt. A. McGill, has changed tactics, having withdrawn from the Louisville trade and entered that of St. Louis and New Orleans. We congratulate our St. Louis friends in having so fine a packet in the trade, and we feel sanguine that success will crown the efforts of the Lee, as she is one of the best packets that ever went to St. Louis or any where else.

The New Orleans Republican of Saturday has the following:

Captain De Haven, the President of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company, left here last evening for Western cities. The first boat will be completed in about four months. Her machinery is being constructed at Louisville, her hull at Jeffersonville, and other portions at New Albany, Indiana. Eighty-four thousand dollars in cash has so far been paid to the builders.

The Memphis Avalanche of Wednesday says:

Captain William Hardwick arrived yesterday from Cincinnati, where he has been to get a suitable boat for the Fine Bluff trade. He is negotiating for the Bermuda, and will probably close the trade to-day.

The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday says:

There will be to-day a gathering of stockholders A. & M. S. S. Co., on the wharf-boat foot of Market street, where, in private council of all the members that choose to attend, important conclusions will be come to; that is if rancers are entitled to any credit, and in this case rumor has been fortified by events that came before. Another matter of importance is the rumored coming of the "regular St. Louis and New Orleans packets" Robert E. Lee, Belle Lee, Frank Pargoud, and Magenta. That would be a formidable list of "outsiders." The Magenta is already in the trade, and the Belle Lee wants a St. Louis pilot.

☞ The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered the following decision in the case of Eden Kelly vs. Eward Owens, on appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-wit: That any alien white woman married to a citizen of the United States is a citizen under the act of the 10th of February, 1855, which is in the following language: "Any women who might be lawfully naturalized under existing laws, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen of the United States." There has hitherto been a great diversity of opinion as to the construction of the above act by the lawyers of the country, but the above decision settles the matter beyond controversy.

☞ The Milanese are greatly excited about the presence of Verdi, the composer, in their midst. His new opera, "The Force of Destiny," was performed in his presence at the Scala Theatre amidst extraordinary applause. Verdi was called fifteen times before the curtain during the first performance, and he was afterward serenaded by a very large concourse of people.

☞ The Turkish Sultan corresponds regularly in French with several Parisians who were introduced to him during his western journey in 1867.

Great Annual Sale!

AT AUCTION,

—OF—

Three Million Dollars' Worth

—OF—

CHOICE CHICAGO

Real Estate!

On the 20th Day of May, 1869,

AT FARWELL HALL, CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

GAGE, EATON & CO., 138 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

BLUM BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

FRINGES, GIMPS, BUTTONS, CORDS AND TASSELS, &c.

We have the best and largest stock of TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LACES, Embroideries, Satins, Corsets, Fans, Parasols, Hats, Umbrellas, and NOTIONS generally, of any house in this city, and at lowest prices.

The public generally, and ladies in particular are respectfully invited to examine our goods and prices.

Merchants and Dressmakers will find here the largest stock and most stylish goods in this city, and at wholesale prices.

BLUM BROTHERS,

144 Market Street,

Between Fourth and Fifth.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

I wish to inform the Ladies, Dressmakers, and the public generally, that I have the largest and finest assortment of

Dress Trimmings

[illegible]

C. J. RAIBLE, 154 Fourth st.

MILK OF VIOLETS.

[illegible]

STATE IMPROVEMENT.

Letter on the Subject from General Preston.

[From the Paducah Herald, 28th.]

LEXINGTON, KY., 23d April, '69.

Col. John C. Noble:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter requesting me to give you my views as to the power of the Legislature to give State aid to railroads, and inquiring whether in my opinion such assistance is forbidden by the Constitution of Kentucky.

Before the adoption of the present Constitution, the power of the Legislature to lend its credit or borrow money was plenary. The State, many years since, indorsed the bonds of the Lexington and Frankfort railroad, and her present interest in the stock of the company originated in that transaction.

In the present Constitution, two restrictions upon the former power of the Legislature are inserted. The first is contained in the 33d, and the second in the 35th section of the second article of the instrument.

The 33d section declares "that the credit of this Commonwealth shall not be given or loaned in aid of any person, association, municipality, or corporation."

This section was intended to prohibit the Legislature from binding the State as the surety, guarantor, or indorser for any person or corporation. It is in the sense that lending credit is interdicted. The Legislature have no power to lend the credit of the State in the character of a private individual or a corporation. The language of the section is simply explicit in declaring that the State will not contract an accessory or collateral obligation, as surety, to pay a debt created by any person, municipality, or corporation, as principal.

There was no measure before the Legislature at its last session placing the State in such an attitude, or involving this inhibition.

The convention that framed the Constitution did not destroy, but regulated the power of the Legislature to create debts. By the 35th section it is provided "that no act of the General Assembly shall authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the Commonwealth, except for the purposes mentioned in the 36th section of this article," [such as debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or provide for the public defense,] "unless provision be made therein to lay and collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest stipulated and to discharge the debt within thirty years, nor shall such act take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people, at a general election, and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it."

The Legislature, under the provisions of the Constitution, has the same power that it formerly had to create debts to assist in the construction of railroads, or for any other purposes, in its discretion, subject only to these checks: (1) That the act shall contain a provision to levy and collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest stipulated, and to discharge the debt within thirty years. (2) That it shall be submitted to the people and ratified by a majority of votes at a general election.

This clause does not preclude, but expressly contemplates, the creation of State debts for public and beneficial objects, such as railroads, turnpikes, and other public works, under the limitations expressed in the section.

The bill introduced by me at the last session, and which passed the House, emanated from a large and able committee, some of whom were opposed to the measure. It authorized the subscription of stock by the State to roads, after they had reached a point near completion, under certain terms. No question of the constitutionality of the bill was ever made. The bill itself was subsequently modified, but after the modification, though there was full debate and great interest excited in its consideration, no objection to its constitutionality was ever suggested. It complied with the requisitions of the thirty-sixth section as to the levying of a sufficient tax to pay the stipulated interest and discharge the debt within thirty years. It also provided for its submission to the people, and expressly declared that it should be null and void unless it received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it.

Restrictions upon the powers of a sovereign State, like those in the 33d and 35th sections referred to, are unusual, and contrary to the general freedom of legislation. They should never be extended, by construction or implication, beyond their exact limits; otherwise, the energies of government are disabled, the progress of the people so embarrassed that it ends in the abolition of restrictions which are incompatible with the public welfare and detrimental to civilization.

I would consider it unfortunate, if the provisions to which reference is made, should be so strictly construed as to preclude the submission of such questions to the people. We constantly find the delegation of such powers from the Legislature to the counties and cities of the State to impose taxes upon themselves for such objects affirmed by courts of last resort. It is difficult to conceive how the Legislature can delegate powers which it does not itself possess, and give portions of the citizens the right to decide upon the expediency of measures which the whole body of the people may not even be allowed to consider. I remain, very truly, yours,

W. PRESTON.

☞ Marshal Niel learns his speeches by heart, and as his memory is not very good, it always takes him several days to master even a short speech. On those days nobody is admitted to him. The old Marshal constantly paces his room, muttering the sentences very rapidly, and, when he knows the speech by heart, he is in excellent humor, and nothing is easier then than to obtain favors from him. Rouher also learns his speeches by heart; but he does so while lying on his sofa and drinking plenty of claret.

☞ When Queen Victoria was married, twenty-nine years ago, she had twelve bridesmaids. Every one of those young ladies has since been married; one has been married twice, one is now a widow, and three are dead. In a dozen maidens selected at random from any class of American society, the statistics after such a lapse of time would be likely to be very different.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1869.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. THE DAILY. [illegible]

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A tobacco fair, to be held in Paducah [illegible].

The potato crop of Fayette county will be unusually large this year.

Wool-buyers are active in Bourbon county.

The Bourbon county whisky is very dull and prices are not so firm.

The boundaries of Russellville are being considerably extended.

Religion and temperance are engaging an unusual degree of attention in Frankfort.

A railroad from Maysville to Newark, Ohio, is seriously talked of.

Hardin county has decided not to change the location of her fair grounds, but to build a [illegible] in the present grounds.

Four more houses were recently broken open near Lexington. One gentleman set a trap for the thieves, but they stole gun, meat and all.

Concerts, lectures, etc., are almost entirely excluded from Paris, for the want of a town hall.

Harry Jordan, one of the mail agents on the Kentucky Central, has fallen beneath the official ax.

Lewis Willis, the negro who stole Dr. Adair's horse in Paris recently, has been captured and lodged in jail. The mare was recovered.

T. J. Adams, of Georgia, sold to Wm. McCracken, of Lexington, a pair of Hollan chickens and one dozen eggs for $30.

S. H. Pile's "Bay" horse won the $300 purse at the spring races, at Eastland, last Saturday.

The Knights of Russellville and vicinity propose to attack any number of small rings next Saturday, and call the occasion a tournament.

The annual horse show at Russellville, on Monday last, was the largest and most attractive witnessed there for years.

Mrs. Mary Plunkett, a worthy Irish lady, was brought to Georgetown on Friday last in a raving condition. She was adjudged a lunatic and sent to the Asylum at Lexington.

Jos. H. Northcutt, of White Sulphur, [illegible]

A difficulty occurred on Cane Ridge, [illegible]

W. H. Glenn, Esq., has returned to [illegible]

McDonald, marshal of Sharpsburg, shot [illegible]

[illegible]

A meeting will be held at the Court-[illegible]

[illegible]

A large number of the citizens of Hancock [illegible]

Our correspondent at Jamestown, [illegible]

The City Council of Covington has [illegible]

Mr. W. P. Clarkson, of Bradfordsville, [illegible]

Last week a negro woman living in [illegible]

A Lockport correspondent informs the [illegible]

Says the editor of the Paris Kentuckian, [illegible]

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Montgomery, Ala., has a large stone-ware manufacturing company.

A strike among the brick-molders of St. Louis is in progress.

Gold has been discovered near Savannah, Mo.

A divorce was granted a woman sixty years old, in St. Louis, the other day.

Jacob Thompson is going back to Mississippi.

Nashville is shipping brooms of her own manufacture to Cincinnati.

Strawberries raised near Nashville sell at only $2 a quart.

Nashville is staring at a huge ox raised in Bourbon county, Ky. He weighs [illegible] pounds.

The Literary Journal will soon be issued in Galveston, Texas.

Fred. Gauges is in Houston, Texas, [illegible]

Crop prospects throughout Texas are reported as quite satisfactory.

A little girl was gored and terribly lacerated by a bull a few days since, near Nashville.

The Warrior river (Alabama) recently [illegible]

Cartersville, Ga., has invited Atlanta to [illegible]

On the 20th instant the thermometer [illegible]

The bridge over the Tennessee river at [illegible]

The Italian who was found dead a few [illegible] near Atlanta, Ga., is believed to [illegible]

Memorial Day was very generally and [illegible]

Six or seven white men have been [illegible] in the vicinity of Selma, Ala. since [illegible]

About forty feet of the large stone wall in the rear of the City Hotel in Nashville fell into the river the other night.

The accounts from all sections of East [illegible]

The Nashville and Northwestern R. R. [illegible]

A pair of black cloth clothes and a white [illegible]

Twenty additional miles of the Macon and Brunswick (Ga.) railroad have just been completed, and the trains are now running over it daily.

In removing the debris of the Pacific [illegible]

The Mayor of Macon, Ga., orders all [illegible]

A whale forty feet long, [illegible] was taken near Cape Lookout, North Carolina, about two weeks since.

Captain Michael Walsh, of Nashville, [illegible]

There is said to be great complaint [illegible]

[illegible] they do not receive their papers sometimes [illegible] several days after date.

The notorious horse thief and midnight [illegible], who has been lying in jail at [illegible], made his escape on Saturday night. It was effected by [illegible] the iron bars that guard the prison [illegible] to his whereabouts or the route taken by him, although a most diligent search is on foot for him.

On the first instant, the dead body of a man [illegible] was found in the house of [illegible], with the head perforated with pistol balls. The family of McGuire were all absent, and there are intimations that the deceased came to his death by foul means at the hands of some one of them, as a quarrel was known to exist between McGuire and [illegible].

On Monday morning last while Mr. Joseph C. Logan, the superintendent of the Insane Asylum at New Orleans, was in the act of cleaning a [illegible], which he supposed was unloaded, [illegible] discharged, and the contents entering his side, he was almost instantly killed. At the time of the fatal casualty Mr. Logan was alone in his room, and it was not until several minutes after the explosion of the gun that assistance reached him. It was then too late, and he expired [illegible].

Radical Denunciations of the Appointments.

We are beginning to think considerably better of a portion of the leading Radical organs of the country in some respects than we have hitherto done. It has often seemed to us that they had no independence or public spirit whatever, and that, until they should be ready to dissever themselves from their party, they would be too slavish to express, in any contingency, their true opinion of the acts of an administration of their own choosing. But for some reason or other, either because these organs have been startled by events into something like an appreciation of the high obligations which they owe to their country, or because they cannot help seeing that the Grant administration is destined to an inevitable downfall, and that therefore there cannot be danger but rather safety in speaking the truth in regard to it, some of the Radical organs go as far as even the Democratic press in the condemnation and denunciation of the policy of the President's appointments, the only policy by which he has up to this time made himself known to the country. Never till now did any President either in four years or in eight years receive from the presses of his own party such an amount of denunciation for his appointments as President Grant has received for his in six weeks from the presses of the Radical party. Indeed we might find it difficult, slavish as the Radical papers notoriously are, to name half a dozen of them that have not spoken of at least a considerable portion of his appointments either with indignation or with regret.

Foremost among the ablest and the most zealous of the Radical organs of the United States have always stood two at Chicago, the Tribune and the Republican. It has never occurred to us as one of the world's possibilities that these organs or either of them would at any time falter in the support of anything that a Radical administration might say or do, but although they adhere to their party and to all its principles and measures, their condemnatory language in regard to the President's general appointments is [illegible] strongest that they can command. We wish that we could find room in our columns for a late long article of the Republican upon the subject in question, but we cannot. The editor of that paper, who knows nothing but Radicalism, who not only supported Grant for the Presidency but regarded every act of his before the election as the perfection of justice and right, and who, not having been an office-seeker, is not obnoxious to the charge of being influenced in what he now writes by feelings of personal disappointment and mortification, says, that, ever since the inauguration, the jackals of the political camp have been infesting the capital of the nation, scenting every hole and recess of corruption where the festering corpse of principle might be found; that a part of these animals of prey have had their voracious and depraved appetites gorged by the Administration, while nothing could be found to satisfy the gnawings of the hunger of the rest of the pestiferous horde that from the indiscriminate and venal scramble in the purlieu of the President's mansion and the ante-rooms of the departments for the spoils of the elections, the nation has gained nothing, no benefit whatever accruing to the masses of the people; that the offices are not filled with abler, more faithful, more conscientious incumbents now than they were six months ago, although we must bear in mind, that, six months ago, thousands of notorious and detected villains were kept in office by the evil power of the tenure-of-office law; that the plain and vehement pledges to clean out the Augean stable of official corruption upon the inauguration of a new administration and to espouse advanced principles have been violated both in spirit and in letter; that distinguished, capable, representative men of eminent abilities, heroic patriotism and conspicuous integrity have been passed over by the Government in contemptuous neglect, and official favors distributed for the most part among a parcel of camp-followers and political bummers; that even public servants widely known and applauded for their fearless devotion to duty and for the consternation they have created among the rings of corruption by their zeal in executing the laws have been recklessly and causelessly decapitated for no other purpose than to provide warm berths for a few pets of some influential politicians who thereby reward personal friendship and party fidelity; that the fresh incumbents have been picked out of obscure nooks and corners, their very names in most cases being wholly unknown in the communities where they are to exercise their functions; and that all the circumstances surrounding the displacements and appointments are evidences strong as proofs of holy writ that nepotism has been at work providing snug places for family connections, or that partisan machinery has been rotating some persons out as a preparation for rotating others in, either as fulfillment for contingent promises or as compensation for campaign services or as removing obstacles or adding stepping-stones to the higher preferment of aspirants.

This is certainly a formidable indictment to be got up by one of the most prominent Radical organs of all the country against the Grant administration, but we have not exaggerated the Republican's charges in the least degree, and we have not even referred to one-half of them. The whole people are disgusted. Many of them conceal their disgust, but none of them can help feeling it. The recipients of office themselves feel it.

Some Difference.

It cannot be said that the Republicans of Pennsylvania were afraid to face the question of colored suffrage in their State, as they repeatedly favored the extension of the franchise to the freed slaves of the South, a much broader and grander consideration. Our own colored people in Pennsylvania are in all respects superior to these freedmen, and better entitled to political privileges.—[Philadelphia North American.

The Republicans or Radicals of Pennsylvania *were* afraid to face the question of negro suffrage in their own State, for they refused to let that question be submitted to the people of their State with a view to the ratification or rejection of the fifteenth amendment. Their Philadelphia organ argues that they could not possibly be afraid to face the question in their own State, as they had repeatedly favored *the extension of the franchise to the freed slaves of the South.* Oh yes, they certainly had the courage to say, on all occasions, that the negroes of the South should be allowed to vote, and *this* shows, in the opinion of the Philadelphia editor, that they had the courage to meet the question of negro suffrage in their own State of Pennsylvania. They had also the courage to vote, through their Senators and Representatives at all opportunities, that the white people of the South should be disfranchised and placed under negro control and *this*, we suppose, is to be accepted as proof of their courage to vote for disfranchising the Democracy of Pennsylvania and subjecting *them* to negro domination. Your Northern Radical would vote for such measures in the South as he would sooner lose an arm and a leg than vote for in his own State.

Forney's Tour.

Col. Forney and the party of gentlemen traveling with him appear to have been shot through the South [illegible] of a cannon. What they could learn here in six or seven hours is what we can't say, save that they [illegible]. Many citizens would have been glad of the opportunity to speak with them, but "How d'ye do?" and "goodbye!" was about all that there was time for. [illegible] Col. Forney [illegible], we must say that the State is not to be done up quite so rapidly, and that a little more deliberate observation might be advantageous to all parties.—[Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

We don't see how any of the Southern cities can be anxious that Col. Forney and his party now traveling in the South should spend much time within their limits. Forney and his companions pretend to be making the tour of the South to promote the interests of the South, but we pity any Southern man who is simple enough to let the impudent hypocrites and self-seekers gull and fool him with such stuff. Doesn't the South know, that, ever since Forney's abandonment of the Johnson administration three years ago, there has been no outrage perpetrated against the South, no enormity projected against her, no atrocity even suggested as proper to be visited upon her, which he has not supported with the most malignant zeal? Doesn't the South know that he has at all times been and now is among the fiercest of the champions of all the wrongs and cruelties and tyrannies of Congressional reconstruction, that he is not only for the continuance but for the extension of the Freedman's Bureau, that he is for black suffrage and against white suffrage, that he is in favor of the fourteenth amendment and the fifteenth amendment and of all other amendments in the interest of the black race and in opposition to the interest of the white race, that he eulogizes every satrap who labors to subject white men to negro rule and denounces every military commander who shows the slightest regard for the rights of white men, that he treats carpet-baggers, scalawags, and negroes, as constituting the whole of the legitimate population of the Southern States, and that he has never recognized a solitary act of Brownlow or any other Radical scoundrel in the South or any of the negro militia as not worthy of the highest praise and the strongest commendation?

Forney, three or four months ago, took it into his head, that, as the people of the South, in spite of all the oppressions which he and his friends had succeeded in inflicting upon them, were making considerable money out of their cotton crops, he might be able to obtain a pretty handsome portion of it by pretending to be at heart their warmest and most devoted friend and constituting himself their agent to sell and purchase estates for them and to publish their advertisements in his newspapers, and yet at the same time he did not modify for one moment or in the slightest degree the harshness or severity of the policies which he recommended as proper to be enforced against them by Congress, backed, if necessary, by the army. And now he is traveling in the South with a party of his friends for the promotion of his remorseless designs upon Southern pockets. It seems strange, that, under all the circumstances, he is permitted to make the tour of the South without having terrific truths thundered in his ears at every step of his progress, and really it does amaze us to find the Democratic papers of Richmond and other proud Southern cities complaining that he *does not give them so much as they would like to have of his valuable time.* Truly this is too much; it is a great deal too much. If our Southern friends want the world's respect, let them keep their own.

Forney, after going with his party through the South, will return to Washington to make such representations as he may think best adapted to promote his own interest as a business agent of the Southern people, but, mark our words, he will neither say anything nor do anything for the mitigation of the hard and inexorable conditions which Congress, partly at his instigation, has laid upon the Southern people. In his greed for lucre, he will say that the South offers extraordinary advantages for immigration, but, as an inexorable Radical partisan, he will go to the extreme limit of keeping the South subjected to a system of savage legislation disgraceful to the country and to the spirit of the age.

Virginia.

The action of the Virginia Conservative State convention to-day indicates such harmonious action as to secure a Conservative triumph. The ticket to be supported is that of the original [illegible] Union men against the carpet-bag element. The latter are making a strenuous effort to get the influence of the Administration on their side, but will probably fail, as the President seems disposed to act fairly up to his message, and to submit the constitution in accordance with the discretion confided to him by act of Congress.—[Washington dispatch, April 28.

We have no doubt that the Virginia Conservatives, as they are called, a party embracing in fact whatever of conservatism there is in that State, will succeed in the pending struggle, defeating the infamous scalawag, Wells, who is now Governor by the grace of President Grant, and electing a less objectionable personage, though a Republican, to succeed him. After all, however, it is by no means obvious to us that much is likely to be gained. The Democracy have, upon consultation, concluded to support no ticket of their own, no genuine Democratic ticket, but to unite with the less obnoxious and more decent of the two wings of their opponents, both calling themselves Republican or Radical. Be the result of the contest what it may, Virginia must be reconstructed, if at all, upon the Congressional scheme, submitting to all the degradations which that atrocious scheme involves, and she will not be admitted to the enjoyment of the rights of representation in Congress unless she shall stoop to the work of ratifying the Fifteenth Constitutional amendment.

We don't advise Virginia and the rest of the Southern States that await reconstruction not to do whatever Congress requires of them as a condition of their restoration to their rights as States, but we are confident that there are tens of thousands of their citizens, who, for no fleeting advantage that can be held out to them, will never consent to give a vote unworthy of themselves and of their noble and chivalric ancestry. If our country has a future, the Southern States, at no distant day in that future, let present questions be temporarily settled as they may, will win their rights by the power of the strong will or the might of the strong arm, and they can better afford to await their time and their opportunity, calm, resolute, stern, and watchful, than do anything or assent to anything that can compromise their principles in even the slightest particular. Their lives and fortunes may be at the mercy of tyrants; their souls are their own. They may suffer persecution in its direst forms; but, in their case, there can be no degradation unless it be self-degradation.

John Russell Young.

Mr. John Russell Young, now or lately the managing editor of the New York Tribune, says in a letter which we published yesterday in relation to the very extraordinary exposition in which his name has been figuring unenviably during the last two or three days:

> I do not believe in suits for libel, as a general thing, but I have given the editor of the Sun opportunity to explain and defend this transaction with private correspondence before a jury of his countrymen. Having done this I have only to say there is nothing in these letters which I cannot explain, whenever an explanation is proper. It is not proper here and now.

We can't agree with Mr. Young. He says that he can explain everything in his remarkable series of letters that we copied from the New York Sun on Tuesday, but that an explanation *is* not proper now. Certainly "now" is the most proper of all times. There should be no unnecessary delay of even a single hour. The imputations under which Mr. Y. now lies and from which his own letters *seem* to leave no means of escape, are such as he should not remain under willingly for one minute. We would not bear hard upon him in the day of his adverse fortune, but we bid him hasten his vindication if he can make one. To talk about bringing a libel suit against an editor for publishing private letters will do him no good. If he postpones his explanation on account of a libel suit to be tried at some future period, that period will never come.

The Post says, that, if the comments of the New York Sun on this correspondence prove true, "the whole press will receive from this case a shock to its influence, a stain on its character, the effect of which may counterbalance many years of upright and honorable labor on the part of others in the service of the public." We don't concur in this view of the matter at all. If Mr. Young cannot make, or if he shall fail to make, the satisfactory explanation that he half promises, it will certainly be a deplorable thing for him, but we do not see how it is to give a shock and impart a stain to the whole newspaper press. If the whole press could be shocked by the misconduct of a single member, a member too occupying a subordinate position, the whole press would have been shocked to death a great many years ago. We have no doubt that the press will generally unite in wishing to Mr. Young, who, if he has not been, might have been, an honor to it, a safe and quick deliverance from the murky shadow that covers him, but he cannot expect the press to identify itself with him and undertake his defense as something necessary to its self-defense.

The character of the American press is not involved in this matter.

The Cabinet.

It is said that Secretaries Fish and Borie and Attorney General Hoar have notified the President of their wish to leave the Cabinet, and that they are expected to go out within four weeks. The anticipated change excites no attention and causes no comment. There is no desire that the three Cabinet ministers shall remain, for no one thinks them of any consequence where they are, and there isn't any particular wish that they shall go out for there is no confidence that Grant would put any better persons in their places. The masses of the people look on in dead apathy, letting men and things at Washington take their own course.

The history of Washburne's brief connection with the Cabinet was disgraceful to all concerned. He asked to be made Secretary of State merely as a compliment and for the sake of character, saying that he would resign in a week. It was grossly indelicate in him to ask such a thing and flagrantly improper on the part of the President to accord it. The office of Secretary of State is or should be too high and dignified a one to be applied to the vain and ignoble use of paying empty compliments. If a President ever means to devote himself in good faith and in all earnestness to the grave and solemn duties of the Presidency, if he ever means to *act* President and not merely to *play* President, he should certainly try to do so in the bestowal of the highest and most important and responsible office in his gift. But Washburne, after obtaining, as a concession from the President's weakness and personal partiality, the compliment of the Secretaryship to be at once surrendered back, made all haste to turn the compliment to the best possible account by nominating his own personal friends for all the valuable offices at the Secretary's disposal, leaving little or no patronage to be distributed by the successor who was so soon to take his place. The proceeding was a trickish one, and the President, if he had known what was due to himself and to the demands of honor, would have shown his resentment by assigning Washburne to no new position whatever. The man is deserving of no position except one of disgrace, and such a one he will be pretty sure to make for himself wherever he may go.

Stupidly Unended.

Some donkey has been telegraphing after this fashion from Washington concerning a recent vote in the House:

"The defection in the Republican ranks, led by Garfield, Schenck, Payne, and Churchill, led the friends of Mr. Covode to distrust a vote of the House upon his case, as such Republicans with Democrats could have given a seat to his Democratic opponent; and they accordingly had the case sent back to the committee to take additional testimony. There is no doubt of Covode's eventually retaining the seat."

We take leave once more to say—and we are glad of the opportunity to say it in the case of so thorough a Republican as Mr. Covode—that men might as well talk of a defection in the Republican ranks on astronomy or the census as on a question involving only the law and the evidence, like an election case. We hope Mr. Covode has better reasons for expecting to get his seat than any trust or distrust in the support of his fellow Republicans because he is a Republican. There is a way of relieving people who write such stuff as the above extract from the self-imposed stigma of dishonesty; but it is not very creditable to their intelligence.—[N. Y. Tribune.

The New York Tribune, which, upon at least two or three occasions in its long lifetime, has been suspected of being measurably candid, should be heartily ashamed of the remarks we have quoted from its columns. When the editor of that paper says that men might as well talk of a defection in the Republican ranks on astronomy or the census as on an election case, he is guilty of such a bold and audacious violation of hundreds of the most notorious facts as even the tenth-rate politicians of his party, fellows scarcely presuming to set up pretentions to character, would be ashamed to commit. He knows, as well as he knows any fact in his own life, as well as he knows that he wears a white hat, that his Radical friends in Congress, time and again and scores of times, have decided the titles to contested seats in their body upon the strength of partisan considerations. To suggest particular cases to his mind cannot be necessary; he has enough of them in his mind already. Not four weeks ago Radical candidates for Congress, defeated by majorities of three thousand, nine thousand, and even more, were admitted to seats just as if they had been elected. And does any human being suppose that Sam KcKee, of Kentucky, if he had been a Democrat, would have been admitted to a seat in the House after he had been defeated by a majority of nearly two thousand in the popular vote in his District? What can the editor of the Tribune mean?

Negro Clerks.

The heads of departments at Washington have made a brisk beginning of the business of appointing negroes to clerkships. One of their last negro appointees is a son of Fred. Douglass. Whatever we may think of the taste or the wisdom of their negro experiment, we are disposed to express no objection, so they operate upon their own political capital, giving up to the negroes a portion of their own official patronage. Of course we know that they will give no portion of it to a Democrat, and they can, for aught we care, divide out the whole among Radicals of different colors as best suits them. We shall like very well to see whether black radicals are more or less efficient than white ones, more or less faithful, more or less honest, but we apprehend that the main rivalry between them will be for the palm of inefficiency, laziness, and roguery. A cotemporary says, that, if it could be done in no other way, he "would not object to see the country saved even by negroes." Nor would we, but we might afterwards consider the country as the Queen of Lilliput did her palace when Gulliver had extinguished the flames that were consuming it—a thing unfit to live in.

How the Taxes Come and Go.

It takes fifty-seven paymasters of all grades, from Brigadier General down, to do nothing in the world but to pay off the present standing army of the United States, fifty-seven salaried officers to do what less than a tenth part of the number could do as well; it takes a legion of office-holders, at a vastly-increasing expense every year, to collect from the people the money for furnishing the paymasters with funds to pay the army; and it takes the whole people of the United States, twisting and turning and stinting themselves and their families and practicing all possible devices and expedients, to pay the taxes, which the paymasters and other office-holders use so profusely. It is thus that the taxes are paid, it is thus that they are spent. Extravagance and oppression go hand in hand, each accelerating its pace to keep pace with the other. Year by year our national revenue is diminishing, and year by year our national prodigality is increasing. If things continue thus, how far off is the end? Is a telescope needed to bring it within the range of vision?

Grant's Revenges.

The appointment by General Grant of a colored [illegible] officer in Georgia is a gentle hint to the rebels there of what they may expect. They have contended stoutly for the right to exclude the negro from State office, and, behold, he is suddenly placed in a high national office, such as [illegible] of the white men in Georgia covet. It was well thought of by Grant, and will be followed up by other illustrations of the course he means to take with refractory States and citizens.—[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is true that the Georgia Democrats, or "rebels," as the Republican calls them, have "contended stoutly for the right to exclude the negro from State office," and we trust that they will continue to contend stoutly for that right so long as it remains a right. If Gen. Grant, as "a gentle hint" to them, has appointed a negro to a high national office in their State, that's his own affair and not theirs. He and not they must be responsible for it. And if, as is threatened, he means to give other and similar illustrations of "the course he intends to take with refractory States and citizens," that is with States and citizens that don't choose to have negroes in their State offices, he can of course, so far as his constitutional power goes and so far perhaps as it doesn't go, suit himself. The citizens of States will, we hope, fill the State offices, which are their own, with white men, and, if Grant, in revenge for their doing this, sees fit to fill the Federal offices, including even the places in his Cabinet, with negroes, thinking thereby to punish the "refractory States and citizens," let him by all means lay himself out in the noble work.

President Johnson's Power Over the Senate.

President Johnson, it will be remembered, appointed a number of officers just as his term was expiring, and had them rushed through and confirmed by the Senate. The commissions have not yet been issued, nor is it probable that they will be. The Attorney General has the matter under consideration, however, and in the meanwhile the old officers retain their places.—[Pittsburg Gazette.

Well, let the Radical organ at Pittsburg inform us, if it can, how the cases of those officers have been or are likely to be disposed of. Has the Attorney General got through considering? If so, what is the result? The Gazette tells us that President Johnson, just as his term was expiring, made his appointments "and had them rushed through and confirmed by the Senate." Yes "*had* them rushed through and confirmed by the Senate." *Had* them! The phrase implies that he exercised a peculiar *power* over the action of the Senate, the power to *have* his appointments "rushed through and confirmed." Whence and by what means did he possess himself of the prerogative of *having* his appointments "rushed through and confirmed" by a body almost unanimously hostile to him both politically and personally? What was the spell, the magic, the sorcery, the witchcraft, the devilry, that he used? Should not a committee have been appointed for the investigation of this mysterious subject? Should not one be appointed at the next session?

CITY ITEMS.

Business Houses of Louisville—Childs' Safety Gas Apparatus.

In order to bring this great invention more conspicuously before the public, the inventor, Mr. Childs, has contracted with this office for ten thousand (10,000) pamphlets descriptive of its merits, to be judiciously distributed in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. In addition to the matter pertaining to the "Gas Apparatus," a limited number of pages will be devoted to business cards, affording an excellent opportunity to our business firms for advertising at reasonable rates. The fact that the pamphlets will be issued from this office is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well executed.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co., have advertised in the auction column of this morning's paper, a splendid farm to be sold next Tuesday to the highest bidder.

Valuable Property at Marshal's Sale.

By an advertisement in the proper column it will be seen that the Marshal of the Chancery Court will, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, offer for sale that valuable piece of property on the south side of Market street, below Third, now occupied by S. Godshaw and C. Henry Dorn, being 25 feet 8 inches in width by 204 feet in depth, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 months. This is one of the most central and best located pieces of business property in Louisville.

☞ Real estate buyers, don't forget the sale of excellent residence sites, next Monday, near Cedar Hill Park. Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

Have You Seen Them?

Those beautiful porcelains, finished in oil, at Webster's gallery. They are perfect gems, and will last forever. 86 Fourth street.

☞ Go to Fay's Gallery, 74 Fourth street, and get some of those nice Ferreotypes. They are made and finished in ten minutes, and if you do not like them you need not take them.

☞ Everything for 50 cents at the Fifty Cent Store. Opens Saturday night, May 1st, 99½ Fifth street.

☞ If you would have a fine photograph for next thing to nothing, find J. C. Hired's old Gallery, Main, below Fourth. Take your baby.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

Hegeman's Ferrated Elixir of Bark. A pleasant cordial prepared from Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable properties of Iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co, chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists.

☞ Wall paper, new, cheap and elegant, for sale by Filer & Lindsey, 75 Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel. Samples sent to parties in the country.

French Velocipede Soap

Manufactured by the Societe Sanitaire. For sale by PETER, POWERS & COOPER, R. A. ROBINSON & CO., H. CHAMBERS & CO.

LOCAL NOTICES.

BASKETS, ALL KINDS,

as Ladies' Reticules, Cap, Furnished Lunch, and small Lunch Baskets, Work Baskets in all styles, and stands, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Key, Cigar, Scrap, Market, Clothes, and Laundry Basket, and all kinds, just received, and offered at the lowest prices, at Rogers's House Furnishing Emporium, 140 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. a30 d3

Removal.

D. J. Murray has removed his Variety Store, under National Hotel, No. 71 Fourth street, immediately opposite his old stand. Constantly on hand a very large assortment of fancy goods, toilet articles, perfumeries, soaps, hair brushes and combs, portmonnaies, morocco traveling bags, work-boxes, writing-desks, willow ware, ladies' sewing and large arm-chairs, feather dusters, toys of every description, dancing and walking dolls, children's rolling hoops, baby buggies, wheelbarrows, carts and rocking horses, India rubber goods, mechanical toys, birds, bird cages, &c., &c. All imported goods. ap30 d1f

☞ The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. ja19 d1awTh&weowly

HOME MANUFACTURE.

The Alaska Refrigerator, with water-cooler attached, the most complete and best Refrigerator in the market. All sizes manufactured by Pyne & Creighton, No. 82 Fourth street, between Market and Main. apr23 deod6

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja19 d&Th&weowly

French China, Glass, and Queensware.

Just received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s china store, No. 96 Market, between Third and Fourth. mh25 deod15

Frank Madden,

Wedding and Visiting Card Engraver, 105 Jefferson, between Third and Fourth, has received a fine assortment of the latest styles French note papers, ranging in prices from 15c. per quire and upwards. ap25 deod1w

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., of New York. Sold by all druggists. ja19 d1aw&3weowly

LOCAL NOTICES.

New Ready,

the most complete and varied assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling-sacks, &c., to be found in this city, at prices that defy competition, at B. B. MILES', No. 32 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security,

such as diamonds, silver plate and other valuables. [illegible] by C. Hagan, 92 Jefferson street, opposite Tripp's music store. ap26 d1m

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest,

and best, especially when applied to the complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, &c., at B. B. MILES', No. 32 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

☞ Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magnolia streets, near Twenty-third street, by [ap16 d1f] GRAVES & SON.

Stop! Listen for a Moment!

WHY DO YOU SUFFER with sick headache, [illegible] W. H. WARD, Sole Proprietor, Covington, Ky.

Use Dr. Graves's Soothing Syrup

for children teething. It is sold by all druggists. mar27 d1m

For Coughs and Colds.

Use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no8 dtf

The La Grande Victoria Pannier Hoop Skirt, which is the only skirt that can be worn with either gored or pannier dresses, is unsurpassed for gracefulness, comfort and durability. To be had in all sizes at I. Trager's, No. 4 Masonic Temple (sign of the big 8), Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green. Ladies, please do not fail to call and examine this novel and elegant skirt before purchasing one. ap26 d1f

☞ Dooley's Yeast Powder is the standard brand. Nothing excels it. Warranted pure, it is healthy and economical. Every can full weight. Not a family should be without it. For sale by all good grocers. ap26 d6

To Tobacco Manufacturers.

For Sale—At a very reduced price, one Mussur & Coleman's wheel press, with retainers, moulds, &c. W. T. GRAY, april 17 470 west Market street.

Burnett's Kalliston,

A Cosmetic for removing freckles, tan, sunburn, &c.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—MOCKBEAL—April 27, 1869, at the Cathedral in this city, by the Rev. Father Borgess, Mr. W. M. DAVIS, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss MOLLIE MOCKBEAL, of this city.

OBITUARY.

BROOKS—Died, on the [illegible] of April, of pneumonia, Miss SUSIE BROOKS, of Bullitt county, Ky. [illegible]

E. T. TORLLY, TOBACCO FACTOR —AND— General Commission Merchant,

63 CARONDELET ST., New Orleans, La.

Liberal advances made on consignments to above house by
J. S. PHELPS ... LOUISVILLE, KY.
MACKEY, NESBIT & CO ... EVANSVILLE, IND.
G. W. JARRETT ... PADUCAH, KY.
CLIFTON DANCY ... CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
fe26 deod6m

Flower Vases!

LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE BY SNEAD & CO., Market, bet. 8th and 9th Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, NEW YORK

RELIGIOUS.

New Jerusalem Chapel, Chestnut st., Between Second and Third.

SERVICES THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8 P. M. Sermon by the Rev. Frank Sewall, of Glendale.

MEETINGS.

Bank Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the Mechanics' Bank, on MONDAY, May 3, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve the ensuing year. HENRY L. POPE, Cashier.

Democratic Executive Committee.

THE Executive Committee of Jefferson county will meet on SATURDAY, [illegible] 1st of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., over the Augustus office. J. FRY LAWRENCE, Chairman.

Convention of Republicans.

AGREEABLE to the wishes of the State Central Committee, there will be a meeting of the Republicans of Louisville and Jefferson county at Becks Hall SATURDAY, May 1, at 7½ P. M., to select delegates for the convention to be held in Lexington May [illegible]. By order of the Ex. Com. 5th Dist. W. E. RILEY, Chairman. SAM G. GILL, Secretary.

Notice.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK, LOUISVILLE, April [illegible], 1869.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday morning, May 3, 1869, at 9 o'clock. By provision of the charter, a statement of the affairs of the Bank will be laid before the stockholders, and five directors elected to serve the ensuing year. JACOB KREIGER, Sr., Cashier.

Notice.

GALT HOUSE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 19, 1869.

THE stockholders of the Galt House Company will hold their annual meeting, at the office of the Western Financial Corporation, in this city, on the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., at which time an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year. CLINTON MCCLARTY, Sec'y.

Bank Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the Bank of Louisville on Monday, May 3, 1869, for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve the ensuing year. S. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

NEW YORK STORE!

Parasols, Lace Mantles, Silk Mantles. Parasols, Lace Mantles, Silk Mantles, CHEAP, AT S. BARKER & CO.'S

$10

WILL buy a nice all wool dark Scotch suit (sack, pants, and vest). $6.50 will buy a light all-wool suit for a boy 8 to 12 years old at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 138 Main street.

The Great Western FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

(Babcock's Improved Patent.)

PUTS out fire instantly, by discharging a stream of water charged with carbonic acid gas; is so simple that any body can operate it; is light, and can be carried on a man's back with ease to any part of a building, [illegible]

Office, 525 Washington Av., St. Louis.

OFFICERS—Capt. J. S. McCune, President; Logan D. Dameron, Vice President; H. M. Blossom, Secretary; E. D. Jones, Treasurer.

MORRIS E. JONES, PHONOGRAPHER, Law and General Reporter,

Courier-Journal Editorial Rooms, LOUISVILLE, KY. The Only Short-hand Establishment in the City.

TESTIMONY taken (in short-hand) in the courts and before commissioners. Verbatim reports of the proceedings of conventions, associations, &c. [illegible] Address as above given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louisville Agricultural Works.

A [illegible] GEO. W. ANDERSON, Sec'y. April 28, 1869.

Notice.

THIS is to notify everybody not to let any person have anything on my account without a written order from me. [illegible] R. MIDDLETON.

Kiln-dried Meal.

100 BBLS. Kiln-dried Meal, of very superior quality, in store and for sale by T. L. JEFFERSON & BRO., Northwest corner Main and First sts.

Withdrawal.

THE Joint Committee appointed by Mt. Zion Lodge [illegible], Humboldt Lodge (No. 161) I. O. O. F., and Jefferson Grove [illegible], withdraw the reward of [illegible] offered by them for information [illegible]. They are no longer responsible, and will not pay it.

Ice—Ice—Ice!

NORTHERN LAKE ICE delivered in any part of the city. All orders left at office, No. 117 Second street, will be promptly attended to. H. WATSON & CO.

Removed.

J. SCHAUBLE, manufacturer and dealer in Ladies Dress and Cloak Trimmings, has removed from his old stand, on Market, to 103 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, Miss Dora Schulz's old stand. French fluting and plaiting made to order at short notice. [illegible] new stand.

Attention, Planters and Traders.

WE desire to exchange for an improved plantation and some cash, a new, fresh, and desirable stock of [illegible] WADDELL, WEST & CO.

Notice.

ALL parties having claims of indebtedness against the estate of Frank Logan, deceased, and all who are indebted to the estate, will please call and settle at once. JOHN J. CALLAWAY, Adm'r, No. 19 Center street.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has now on exhibition the best selected stock of [illegible] JOHN L. ANDERSON, 65 Third street.

Notice.

WE, the undersigned, desiring to close our business at No. [illegible] West Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, will sell our entire stock of groceries and fixtures, at private sale. J. LOCKHART, J. J. ROACH.

To the Ladies of Louisville.

IF you would procure a kind of coal that makes less soot, smoke, and dirt than any other get the Coalburg coal. [illegible] CALDWELL & ANSBURY, The only Importers of this Coal.

Proclamation.

THE following resolution, which passed the General Council April 22, has been approved by the Mayor, and transmitted to the Board of Police Commissioners: Resolved, That the Police Commissioners [illegible] dogs are hereby notified to keep them on their premises after that date.

W. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. BUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 24th day of April, 1869. PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
The foregoing enactment will be strictly enforced, [illegible] Police Commissioners.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Adam Hetzell's Administratrix, &c. [illegible] Clerk L. C. C.

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.

THIS company is organized for the purpose of [illegible]

A WATCH FREE—GIVEN GRATIS to every live man who will act as agent [illegible] Address R. MONROE KENNEDY & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

To the Voters of the City of Jeffersonville.

I am an independent candidate for Councilman in the First Ward. F. A. YOUNG.

Wanted:

500 LABORERS; 100 TEAMS AND CARTS, TO work on the North Vernon and Jeffersonville Branch of the O. & M. Railway. Apply at Charlestown, Ind. B. PATTISON, Contractor.

Notice.

James R. Robinson and Julia A. Robinson, his wife—Ex parte petition in Equity. TO all whom it may concern: James R. Robinson and Julia A. Robinson, his wife, have filed their joint petition [illegible]

Cypress Shingles.

200,000 SHINGLES on hand, and for sale [illegible] S. B. SHEPPARD & CO, 93 Third st.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 bbls. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
200 boxes White Havana Sugar.
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar.
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
250 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.
In store and for sale at very low rates. NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., 24 Fourth street.

Wanted—Hides and Tallow.

The highest price paid for hides and tallow at No. 18 East Market street, bet. First and Brook streets. A good assortment of green, salted, and dry hides always on hand and for sale. JAMES A. HOLT.

Robinson County Whisky.

IN store and for sale 100 bbls J. W. Bowling's triple distilled Robinson county Whisky. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of pure copper Whisky, Wines, &c. [illegible] 67 & 69 Market st., bet. Brook & Floyd, North side.

Notice.

THE County Court of Woodford county has ordered an election to be held at the various election precincts in said county on SATURDAY, the 1st day of May next, whether or not said county shall subscribe [illegible] to the capital stock of the Kentucky River Navigation Company. MOREAU BROWN, Pres't of Ky. River Navigation Co.

Leasing Kentucky River Improvements.

IN obedience to an act approved Feb. 24, 1869, [illegible] J. W. STEVENSON, Governor, and Chairman of Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Frankfort, Ky.

Who Wants Money?

HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgage or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 24 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered. P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered.

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by [illegible] No. 7 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

Cotton Machinery.

FOR sale, a complete set of cotton machinery for a mill of 750 looms, of a capacity of 12,000 pounds weekly of 36-inch heavy sheetings. [illegible] WM. GRAY & CO., 56 Summer street, Boston, Mass.

Corsets! Corsets! Corsets!

Embroidered corsets with whalebones $1. [illegible] CHARLES F. BAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store, 103 1-2 Fourth st.

ICE.

JNO. P. CROMIE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN NORTHERN LAKE ICE.

I HAVE now in store and for sale a very large stock of PURE Ice, put up expressly for this market, and will guarantee to my customers a full supply for the entire season. Office No. 187 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, where all orders will be received and promptly attended to. Branch House in Nashville, Tenn. Special attention given to orders for shipment by rail or river. JNO. P. CROMIE.

Rock Spring Water Cure.

THIS establishment, located fourteen miles from Louisville and three miles from Smith's Station (Pewee Valley), on the Louisville and Frankfort R. R., is now open for the occupation of patients. A regular conveyance will go daily from the Cure to Pewee Valley. For further information apply to DR. E. CASPARI, Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third.

GALT HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND FIRST STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE above new and elegant Hotel was opened for the reception of guests on Monday, April 5, 1869.

LAKE ICE.

I AM prepared to deliver pure Northern Lake Ice to my old customers and any new ones who will give me their custom. Office No. 111 Second street, between Market and Jefferson. FRANK. S. GOSNELL.

PROPOSALS.

Transportation.

[illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until [illegible] the 15th day of May, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies [illegible] First Route—Between St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La., and all way points [illegible]

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Military Div. of the Missouri.

Notice to Contractors.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, [illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY., April 26, 1869.

SEALED proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office till 12 m. on MONDAY, May 17, 1869, for the construction of a dam across the Ohio river, in front of Louisville, Ky. [illegible] G. WEITZEL, Major Corps of Engineers, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Deposit Bank, in Frankfort, Ky., until [illegible] J. W. STEVENSON, H. RODMAN, P. SWIGERT, Committee.

To the Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Business Men Generally.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the [illegible] Any further information desired will be furnished by addressing the Directors of the Penitentiary. WM. SHANE, M. R. MURRELL, C. ROBINSON, Directors.

Notice to Contractors.

LARGE BUILDINGS TO LET.

SEALED proposals will be received till the 1st day of May [illegible] for the erection of a corridor and wings and other additions and improvements to the buildings of the Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble-minded Children, near Frankfort [illegible] By order of the Board of Commissioners. JAS. A. DAWSON, Secretary.

NEW ALBANY STEAM FORGE

DUFF & CO

Manufacturers of All Kinds of Light and Heavy Forging,

Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws and Wrists, Locomotive, Tender, Car Axles and Frames, Sugar Mill Shafts, &c., &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS, Lower Seventh st., between Main and Water, New Albany, Ind. REFERENCES—Ainslie & Cochran, Louisville, Ky.; Dennis Long, Louisville, Ky.; New Albany Rolling Mill, Ohio Falls Iron Works.

MISS DORA SCHULZ REMOVED TO 103 Fourth St., Between Market and Jefferson.

Notice to One and All!

IF you want a handsome suit of clothes cheap for cash, go to J. MONTGOMERY'S, No. [illegible] Jefferson street, where you will be suited.

THE PLACE, NO. 91.

IF you want your clothes cleaned, dyed, and color restored, go to J. MONTGOMERY'S, the most reliable place in the city, to be suited.

BLUE LICK WATER.

REGULAR WEEKLY SUPPLY, for sale cheap to the trade, in barrels and half barrels. J. G. BUCKLES, No. 27 Montana Building, third door above Galt House.

Chesterfield Excelsior Pure Catawba Wine,

MADE in Lincoln county and guaranteed the best and purest. [illegible] For sale by J. A. MCAFEE, druggist, corner Eighth and Jefferson streets.

MERIWETHER & ISAACS, REAL ESTATE BROKERS And Collecting Agents.

No. 161 West Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of buying and selling on commission Real Estate, Bonds, Stocks, Notes, &c. [illegible] W. A. MERIWETHER, RICH'D ISAACS.

WM. G. SCHMIDT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Druggists' Sundries, Surgical Instruments, &c., N. W. corner of Fifth and Market sts.

HAS returned from the East with a large and well selected stock [illegible] Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.

G. BAURMANN & Co

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic **HARDWARE**

CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, NAILS, No. 289 Main Street, Between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY. [illegible]

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

CAPITAL $250,000 00.

Office North Side of Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.

A. F. COLDEWEY, Prest. WM. REINECKE, Secy.

DIRECTORS: [illegible]

ORGANIZED IN 1840.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING-MILL COMP'Y.

T. C. COLEMAN, President. 161 Main street, Louisville, Ky., MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith Tools, Wood Work for Wagons and Plows, IRON COTTON TIES.

J. MORGAN COLEMAN, Prest. BARRY COLEMAN, Vice Prest.

KENTUCKY ROLLING MILL COMPANY,

291 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, HORSE SHOES,

ALL KINDS WAGON MATERIALS, &c.

"Louisville" Wrought Iron Cotton Ties.

MAY ELECTION.

FOR CONSTABLE.

G. DETTWEILER is a candidate for reelection as Constable in the First District, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Wards.

HENRY SMITH is a candidate for Constable in the First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Wards.

JOHN BAKER is a candidate for Constable in the First District, comprising 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wards.

J. B. WILLIAMSON is a candidate for Constable in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Wards.

T. W. CONNELLY (present deputy) is a candidate for Constable in the First District.

CHARLES C. CHINN is a candidate for Constable in the Second District, composed of 5th and 6th Wards.

TOM MCMANNON is a candidate for Constable in the Second District composing the Fifth and Sixth Wards.

L. W. SALE is a candidate for re-election as Constable in the Second District, Fifth and Sixth Wards.

J. C. A. ODOR is a candidate for Constable in the Third District, embracing the 7th and 8th Wards, at the coming election.

We are authorized to announce [illegible]

[illegible]

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.

ALFRED T. POPE is a candidate for the Legislature in the Third Legislative District, composed of the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

Editor Courier-Journal: [illegible] J. B. PARKS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN DOWNEY as a candidate for the Legislature [illegible]

I. L. HYATT is a candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county at the coming August election.

HARDIN COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce Maj. THOS. H. HAYS as a candidate for the Legislature in Hardin county.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

GEORGE L. ABRAMS, the well-known butcher and old-fashioned Democrat, is a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce DAN W. RICHARDS as a candidate for the office of Police Commissioner at the coming August election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. S. BANSBOROUGH as a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

FIRM CHANGES.

MENG, GUTHRIE, & CO.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership, under the above style, as Real Estate Agents. We will make sale of Real Estate at public auction in the city of Louisville or county of Jefferson, [illegible] will lend and borrow money for parties upon real estate security, investigate titles to land, write deeds, mortgages, leases, &c. [illegible] Office No. 154 south side of Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets. CH. J. MENG, JAS. GUTHRIE, JR., JNO. D. POPE.

Opera Hotel,

No. 14 Fourth St., bet. Main & River, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOS. GRAHAM, Proprietor. This house has just been reopened and newly furnished. Public patronage solicited. Board cheap.

Peters, Webb & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF Grand, Upright & Square Piano-fortes.

OVER 3,000 INSTRUMENTS have been made and sold by this house. Office and warerooms, Jefferson street, south side, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Factory, corner Main and Fourteenth sts.

PRINTS.

2 CASES Hoyle's 4-4 Purple Prints;
1 do do 4-4 Frock Prints;
1 do do 4-4 Chintz;
1 do do 4-4 Furniture;
1 do do 4-4 Robe de Chambre;
And a large stock of Fancy Prints, Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market.

COTTON YARNS, &c.

400, 500, 600, and 700 Jefferson Cotton Yarns;
do do do do Cypress do
do do do do Frankfort do
do do do do Falls City do
100 Bales Batting;
In store and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO. 70 and 72 Sixth street, between Main and Market.

CASSIMERES.

6 CASES Fancy Cassimeres;
2 do Black Doeskin Cassimeres,
Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market.

DRILLS.

1 CASE White Linen Drillings;
1 do Fancy do do
1 do Brown do do
Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO. 70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market.

LAWNS.

12 CASES Pacific Lawns;
4 do Sprague's Lawns.
Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street, between Main and Market.

New English Books for the Little Folks.

The Forest, the Jungle, and the Prairie; [illegible] Handsomely illustrated.
The Painted Bird and the Painted Tusk; [illegible]
Lucy Smith, the Music Governess.
The Young Pilgrims; Illustrative of the Pilgrim's Progress. [illegible]
The Playground and the Parlor; [illegible]
[illegible]
Round the World; A story of travel compiled from the narrative of Ida Pfeiffer.
Hebrew Heroes; A tale founded on Jewish history. By A. L. O. E.
The Golden Fleece; By A. L. O. E.
The Life of Jesus; For young people. [illegible]
Earthquakes and Volcanoes; Their History, Phenomena, and Probable Causes. [illegible]
The Buried Cities of Campania; [illegible]
Any of the above sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. JOHN P. MORTON & CO., [illegible] Main st., Louisville.

THE GREENWOOD Washing Machine

Can be seen in operation at No. 69 Green st., bet. Second and Third. THE cheapest and only perfect machine in the United States. [illegible]

MORAT'S NURSERY.

I WOULD respectfully inform my patrons that I have removed from Woodland Garden and shall be happy to see them at my Nursery on Second and Ormsby avenue, south of Taylor Barracks. F. MORAT.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of [illegible] per line per month.

A. MCBRIDE, Hardware and Cutlery, No. 78 Third street.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, [illegible]

[illegible]

BABY BUGGY MANUFACTURERS, [illegible]

[illegible]

LAWYERS.

J. M. WRIGHT, Attorney-at-Law, No. 2 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DENTISTRY.

NOTICE. Teeth for $8 per Set!

ALL persons in need of Artificial Teeth will consult their own interest by calling on Dr. Saunders [illegible] DR. SAUNDERS, Dentist.

DENTISTRY. [illegible] S. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157, [illegible] now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST, [illegible] Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

INSURANCE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., Of Cleveland, O.

THIS excellent company, [illegible]

DeSoto Mutual Life Insurance Co.—Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

PURSUANT to a resolution [illegible] JAMES H. LUCAS, Prest.

J. ESTEN COOKE, Insurance Agent,

HAVING assumed the agencies of [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF Job Printing!

Business Cards $3 to $4 per 1,000—usual price $6 to $8.
Bill Heads $6 to $10 per Ream—usual price $12 to $15.
Tinted Bill Heads only $10 per Ream—former price $15.
Letter Heads $5 to $7 per Ream—usual price $8 to $12.
Bills of Lading, Dray Tickets, Blanks of All Kinds, at correspondingly low prices.
Call and see specimens. J. H. STACKHOUSE, Courier-Journal Job Rooms.

HENRY WEHMHOFF, BEDDING & UPHOLSTERY.

JUST received and now in store the largest stock and most complete assortment of WINDOW CURTAINS, CORNICES, and an endless variety of LINEN WINDOW-SHADES AND FIXTURES [illegible] HENRY WEHMHOFF.

S. R. HUNT,

BOOK-KEEPER AND GENERAL ACCOUNTANT will correct and balance books [illegible] 183 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, [illegible] Life Insurance Co.

WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HELP supplied free ... steamboats, &c. To obtain reliable help of any kind ... KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson ... All persons wanting work call here. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—Two first-class [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD COLORED SERVANTS—A cook, washer and ironer ... [illegible]

WANTED—LABORERS, &c. [illegible]

WANTED—HARD WORK MADE EASY [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A good [illegible]

WANTED—50 LABORERS AND 100 TEAMS [illegible]

WANTED—SOAP MANUFACTURERS AND ... making the best quality of hard, soft, and toilet soaps ... apply to GEO. BURK, at office of Hull & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 154 Jefferson street.

WANTED—SITUATION [illegible]

WANTED—WET NURSE—Apply at southeast corner of First and Gray streets.

WANTED—100 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets ... MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—OLD FIRE ARMS—I will buy ... carbines, Henry rifles, Colt's army or navy revolvers, and Smith & Wesson revolvers ... WILLIAMS, 134 ... between Jefferson and Green.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 A DAY [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life [illegible]

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—STORE AND RESIDENCE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 RETAIL DRUG STORE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW [illegible]

FOR SALE OR LEASE—SPLENDID LARGE [illegible]

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS [illegible]

FOR SALE—DWELLING [illegible]

FOR RENT—A LARGE ICE HOUSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—PIANO [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES AND A WAGON [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FARM [illegible]

WRIGHT'S REPELLENT UMBRELLAS! FAST COLOR.

Prices Within the Reach of All. [illegible] WRIGHT, BROTHERS & CO., 323 and 324 Market Street, Philadelphia, 608 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Market st., north side, bet. [illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPRING WAGONS.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture for sale all kinds of Spring Wagons. Also Wagon Wood Works for sale and made to order. L. SPIES. No. 329 Main st., bet. Clay & Shelby.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSES—Two Large ... Main and Washington. Apply to R. H. WILSON, Agent, 148 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Chestnut street [illegible]

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A desirable residence [illegible]

FOR RENT OR SALE—COTTAGE [illegible] ... HENNING & SPEED, 166 West Jefferson st.

FOR RENT—A RESIDENCE—Containing seven rooms [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house [illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER—Located in a live town in Kentucky, will be sold ... Inquire of W. T. MOFFITT, this office.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS—I have for sale [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FARM of [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A couple can find a fine front room ... [illegible]

BOARDING—Two rooms, furnished or unfurnished [illegible]

BOARDING—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with well-furnished rooms and first-class board ... [illegible]

BOARDING—Several young men can get board [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated ... [illegible]

BOARDING—LOCAL RESTAURANT, in Central Market, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap board [illegible]

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Post-office. [illegible]

LOST.

LOST—SPECTACLES—On the 24th, my gold spectacles [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—MARE—From my pasture, on the [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN—BAY HORSE—Last [illegible]

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—A BLACK MARE [illegible]

PUBLIC SALES.

[illegible]

WILL be sold at Guthrie ... [illegible]

Todd county, Ky., April 21, 1869.

Both Louisville and Bethlehem are by Lexington.

Sale of Stock.

[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible]

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT. [illegible]

Louisville, April 21, 1869.

Sheriff's Sale.

First National Bank of Louisville, J. W. Pickett, Miles Borrow & Co., [illegible]

WE will expose at public sale at the Court-house door in Louisville, Jefferson county, Kentucky, [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

Levi Moses, Falls City Tobacco Bank, H. Heyman, D. Bauer, Bamberger, Bloom & Co., Lesher & Levy, and Mr. J. Flexner ... against M. L. Sale. Executions Nos. [illegible] 3,770, and 3,771.

I WILL expose to public sale on FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869, [illegible]

Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang, and Cross Cut SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is Oil Tempered and Ground, perfectly true [illegible]

AXES!

[illegible]

Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa. [illegible]

COAL.

HAVING formed a copartnership with J. D. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of transacting a wholesale and retail business ... [illegible] ... Pomeroy (for cooking), and Cannel Coal (for parlor use) ... [illegible] ... at the old stand of Umstead & O'Connor. OFFICES—44 Third street; Brook street, between Market and Jefferson. JAMES O'CONNOR, JOHN O'CONNOR, J. D. JOHNSON.

PIANOS!!

[illegible] Steinway, Chickering, Gabler, and Kurtzmann [illegible] E. P. FAULDS, 79 Main st. ORGANS, GUITARS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE finest at very low prices wholesale or retail. E. P. FAULDS, 79 Main st., Between Second and Third.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

R. H. Clark vs. [illegible] Thompson; Ward, Bell & Co. vs. [illegible] Thompson; Farmers' Bank of Ky. vs. W. L. Thompson. } In Chancery Nos. [illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 3d, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door [illegible]

Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

W. H. Helfrich, against John C. Shieble. } In Chancery, No. 21,302.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 3d, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months ... [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Elizabeth Maddox, against [illegible] } In Chancery, No. 21,445.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction ... [illegible] ... being the property conveyed to David G. Maddox by Daniel Ragsdale and wife, by deed dated the 5th day of March, 1846, and recorded in book No. [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

C. Gregory's adm'r, against C. Gregory's heirs. } In Chancery, No. 21,313.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 3d, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville ... [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

John W. Yeager's Adm'r, against John W. Yeager's heirs. } In Chancery, No. 20,962.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869, [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

George Dubley, against [illegible] } In Chancery, No. 21,098.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869, [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

L. C. Owings' adm'r, against L. C. Owings' heirs. } In Chancery, No. 20,473.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door ... [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

D. Guy vs. B. Guy, J. W. Davis vs. B. Guy, Peter Kelly and others vs. B. Guy, and others. } In Chancery, No. 20,908.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land, beginning at a beech tree marked [illegible] original corner to Obediah Newman; thence [illegible] ... to two beeches; thence ... D. Meriwether; thence with Purveyance's line ... by deed recorded in same Clerk's office.

Also, a tract beginning at a stake near a beech tree ... [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

G. B. F. Johnston, against John Dalton's heirs. } In Chancery, No. 20,012.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction ... [illegible]

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Norman against Isabella Norman and others. } In Chancery, No. 21,122.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction ... [illegible] ... occupied by John A. Barke ... conveyed to Alpha Walter by Thomas Haynes.

The above property is situated on the south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth, opposite the Western Insurance Banking Company Building, and is one of the most desirable pieces of business property in the city of Louisville.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Washington Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Wool Carding Machines, Machine Cards, and Sewing Mills. DOWDALL, PAGE & CO., Cor. Second and Morgan sts., St. Louis.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

No. 233 Main street.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, &c.

THIS FRIDAY, April 30, at 9 o'clock, at auction rooms ... S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

100 Bbls. Irish Potatoes, Furniture, Large Platform Scales, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, ... Mirrors, ... Kitchen Ware, and House-furnishing Articles, &c.

AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, April 30, at 10 o'clock, in front of our auction-rooms, we will sell ... large platform scales; after which, an assortment of household and kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French-plate mirrors, and other valuable articles. Terms cash.

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

FUTURE SALES.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Oldham County Farm, AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES.

TUESDAY, May 4, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., that desirable and well-located farm belonging to Peter Berry, 2 miles south of Smithfield Station, on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, about 7 miles from Lagrange Junction, and immediately on the line of Shelby and Henry counties; 112 acres of excellent bluegrass, limestone land, nearly all under cultivation; good improvements; plenty of water for family use and stock; neighborhood the very best. The farm is as good as can be desired. Terms easy. For further information, apply on the premises, or to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

For Sale by Auction.

ON MONDAY, May 3, the well-known saloon and bakery, known as the Fourth-ward House, on Preston, between Market and Jefferson, sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

WM. DIXON.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Superior and Nearly New Household and Kitchen Furniture, at a Private Residence, AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, May 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at a private residence, No. 317 Jefferson street, between Eighth and Ninth, the elegant and nearly new furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of the usual assortment of first-class articles, and including Brussels and three-ply carpets, china and glassware, cook stove and kitchen utensils, all of the very best quality, and but little used. Sale positive. Terms cash.

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth sts.

Frame Storehouse and Lease for 10 years, corner Tenth and Grayson streets, AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, 1869, at 5 o'clock, we will sell the above. N. B.—The sale is positive, as we have orders from owner to sell without reserve, as he is leaving the city. Terms cash.

S. T. MOORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

89 West Market st.

Two fine Light Buggies, 2 Rockaways, 1 Pair of Mares, 1 Gray Single Horse, Single and Double Harness, Large lot of Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, May 1, 1869, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the above lots of goods at our auction-rooms. The sale will commence with the buggies and rockaways. Terms cash.

S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Sale of a Splendid Suburban Residence AT AUCTION.

AS assignee of E. D. Tyler, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, on MONDAY, 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, a handsome suburban place, containing 19 acres, on the Fountain Ferry road (Market street extended), in Jefferson county, Kentucky, about 3 miles from the Court-house, the property formerly of J. B. Davies. The improvements consist of a fine one-story brick residence, with English basement, ... good stable, and all other outbuildings. Upon the place is a lot of choice fruit and an excellent garden. The views of river and surrounding country are extensive, and beautiful.

Terms—One-half cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest on deferred payments and liens.

At the same time and place I will sell, for cash, the household and kitchen furniture, stock, and agricultural implements of said bankrupt, one good rockaway and buggy.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Handsome and Desirably Located Residence AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, at 4½ o'clock, we will sell the desirable residence of Jas. Bridgeford, Esq., situated at the southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut ... [illegible] ... would make an admirable office for a physician. Considering its close proximity to business, churches, ... the location of this property cannot be excelled. The house is in elegant repair. ...

Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Elegant Household Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Rockaway, and Harness, at a private residence, AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell at the residence of Dr. C. B. Greenleaf, ... [illegible]

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.

Valuable Real Estate in the City of Jeffersonville, AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 6, 1869, at 4 o'clock, we will sell on the ground several very desirable building lots, situated on the southeast corner of Indiana avenue and Maple street extended, and opposite the residence of Capt. Lampton. ... [illegible]

W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auct'rs. No. 157 Main street.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

FIRST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON.

50 Beautiful Building Lots in the "West End."

Homes for the Merchant, Mechanic, and Laborer.

On Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut, Madison, and Walnut, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, also on Eighteenth street, between Walnut and Broadway.

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 4, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, we will offer the above desirable property in lots to suit purchasers. The sale will commence with the lots on Magazine, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Terms at sale. A plat of the ground can be seen at our office, 156 Main street.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE undersigned has put up a large quantity of Northern Ice expressly for the Louisville trade. Thankful for the liberal patronage of last year, he will furnish customers at as liberal prices as any other parties, hoping to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders left at No. 17 Bullitt street, between Main and river, will be promptly attended to.

A. JACKSON.

Spring Trade, 1869

NO. 285 MAIN STREET,

SMITH, AMIS & CO. are now receiving their unusually large and varied stock of Spring Dry Goods and Notions, which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices, and hope by fair dealing to merit a share of the patronage of the buyers of goods visiting this market.

CALIFORNIA Wines and Brandy!

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF

M. KELLER,

Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angeles Vineyards.

C. P. MOORMAN & CO., No. 27 East Main St., Sole Agents for the Atlantic States.

REMOVAL.

H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, HAVE removed from 221 Market to No. 66 MAIN STREET, between Second and Third sts.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN McCLOSKEY,............Pittsburg.
CHAS. MILLER, Agent............Louisville.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL, for parlor use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes.

Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars.

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

NO. 88 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market ... [illegible] TENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER.

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,

On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.

R. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, ... [illegible] We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.

R. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET is just receiving a new supply of spring and summer goods.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

The Canoe Rob Roy.

Mr. Macgregor, who is still in the Holy Land with the famous canoe Rob Roy, writes an interesting letter to the London Times from Jerusalem, in which he gives some really fresh information regarding the temple and its remains. Deep down near the foundation of that exceedingly ancient structure, amongst the rubbish of the temple, he picked up the tooth of a camel, which, he says, "must have lived among the Jebusites before even this old wall was built."

II.

Photographic Evidence.

The importance of photography in legal proceedings has recently been illustrated in England. An application was made for letters of administration to the estate of a person who many years had gone to Australia, and had not been afterward heard from. No direct evidence was furnished of his death, but two men identified a photograph possessed by the surviving brother of the one supposed to be dead, as the portrait of a man whom they, about a certain date, buried on a hillside at the gold-digging. This evidence was considered sufficient.

III.

The Hotel of the Future.

An English capitalist has rented the splendid building of the Magazins Reunis, in Paris, for the purpose of transforming them into a Hotel Grand such as has never existed before. The boarders will not only live and eat there, but also be clothed in the latest fashion, or as they may direct. Beside their material wants, all amusements and pastimes will be furnished. A theater and concert hall, billiard and reading rooms, will be attached to the hotel. The annual rates charged for board, &c., at this unique hotel will be from 1,500 to 2,000 francs. Those paying the latter sum have a carriage and horses at their disposal.

IV.

The Wine Crop.

Accounts from the wine-growing districts in the South of France give details of a new malady in the vines attributed to a vermin which is found on the leaves of the diseased plants. In the district of Orange (Vaucluse,) of 10,000 hectares (2½ acres each) of vines, 8,000 are destroyed. The malady, fortunately, had not spread so rapidly in the rest of the neighborhood, but the loss was immense; at Sarrians few plants remained in healthy state; at Roquemaure the loss amounted to one-half. The disease was increasing daily and gradually advancing. As yet it appeared to follow the course of the Rhone, rather than extend in breadth. It was commencing in the environs of Arles in the Bouches-du-Rhone, and would soon include Montelimart, a distance of ninety miles. The whole of that country was far from being attacked, but there were a number of centers of infection which spread the contagion around.

V.

"Boz."

Mr. Dickens is presumably sensible enough of such social advantages as follow a peerage. Even Thackeray confessed he had no objection to being seen in Pall Mall arm in arm with a couple of Dukes. Mr. Dickens is not charged with any austerity in such matters. But whatever liking for Lords he may have socially, he never forgets that he is among the leaders of a distinct profession, and he never has allowed the claims of that profession to be underrated. There are many anecdotes of the great novelist which show how sincere he is in these opinions, and how manfully he has resented the slights which have sometimes been offered to letters in his person. There was a desire, for instance, among some high personages to hear Mr. Dickens read in private. The Queen expressed her wish that he should visit the castle, but intimated that he was to be received only as any other hired performer would be. He declined to go either to that or any other house where he could not be on a footing of perfect equality with the guests.

VI.

A Theatrical Panic.

We are about to be overrun by the hardy British dramatic pioneers. Already at the North the managers are greatly excercised over the invasion. They complain bitterly of the hordes of actors and actresses who throng thither from abroad to the utter discomfiture of the histrionic talent of the "nation." The New York Tribune tells us that, "like the Normans in Britain, and the Spaniards in Mexico, the dramatic legions of Europe have abandoned their disguises of peaceful visitors, and boldly planted the standard of the invader. Here, then, lies the trouble. Our native and naturalized actors and actresses are in imminent peril of their professional life. The inroads of English companies are taking a shape which seems to denote systematic organization and a determination to check the growth, if not to strike at the root of American dramatic art. Already, in this city, half a dozen theaters are occupied almost exclusively by foreign performers, and others shine only by the light of European stars. The evil is bitterly complained of, and protection is loudly called for. Protection should be afforded. England offers inferior articles at cheap prices, managers bargain at wholesale, and retail to the public with immense profit, and American histronic industry is crowded out of the market.

VII.

British Life Peerages.

The debate in Parliament upon this subject recently was much more moderate than it was when it was first introduced. Earl Russell's plan is certainly of a more moderate character than that brought forward in 1856. He dispels all apprehension of an undue use of the new power by proposing to limit the number of life Peerages to twenty-eight, of which not more than four shall be created annually, and, in order that the social prejudices of the Lords may not be disturbed, he recommends that the selections be made only from among the well-deserving of six limited classes—Scotch and Irish peers, members of the House of Commons of ten years' standing, distinguished officers of the army and navy, eminent lawyers, men of literary, scientific, and artistic renown, and officials who have passed five years in the service of the crown. The London journals are almost unanimous in their commendation of the proposed reform, as indeed they were in 1856. The Times observes that if the Lords contest it at all, it must be in the fear that the life peers, notwithstanding their limited number, may prove intellectually too strong for the hundreds of existing hereditary peers, and declares that, if with all their advantages the latter are unable to hold their own, "it will be time for the nation to dispense with them altogether."

VIII.

The Pall Mall Gazette on the Dickens Banquet.

The banquet given by the Liverpool people to Mr. Dickens, says the Pall Mall Gazette, of April 13, shows that they highly appreciate the literary character, but probably they never appreciated its irritable side so well as after the guests had made their speeches. The belief has not yet died out in England that if you bring a number of literary gentlemen together, the entertainment will not stand in need of a sharp flavor of asperity, and the Liverpool banquet will, we fear, encourage that impression. Lord Houghton, who last year bade us all strive earnestly to "merit the esteem of His Royal Highness," mildly rallied Mr. Dickens on not paying sufficient respect to the House of Lords, whereupon Mr. Dickens appears to have asked him what "amazing devil" possessed him to make such a charge, and proceeded to furnish an ingenious and complicated parallel between "Richard Monckton Milnes" and Lord Verisopht. This was a lively beginning, and other speakers carried on the gentle pastime. One complained that while the press was toasted the drama was not. There are no jealousies in the literary profession. Another had the presence of mind to turn the banquet to account for the purpose of making a political speech to prove his advanced Radicalism, and sometimes an investment of that kind pays better than literature in the end. But the audience grew impatient of a stump speech, and there were interruptions. After this it needed Mr. Dickens' graceful speech on woman to restore a convivial feeling. We must all rejoice that a great compliment has been paid to Mr. Dickens, but we can not admire the spectacle of brotherly love presented on Saturday to the Liverpool public.

IX.

Sunday Schools for Science.

Professor Huxley, at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Philomathic Society, spoke on the subject of the introduction of scientific training into the general education of the country. They must not suppose, he said, because he happened to be devoted to abstract pursuits, that he was in the least degree insensible to that which had been said to be the English notion of paradise, namely, "getting on." He looked upon "getting on" as a very important matter indeed, and for that purpose recognized the value of science, for in hardly any of our trades, except the huckstering ones, was not some knowledge of science absolutely profitable to that occupation? But apart from any general bearing of science in practical life, its direct influence upon the professions was enormous. With regard to medical practitioners, it was a matter of fact that the young man who gave himself up to the study of medicine had immediately to throw himself into the endeavor to make an acquaintance with a number of studies, such as physics, chemistry, botany and physiology, which were absolutely and entirely strange to him. In the interests of mankind and of fair play, why should not the clergy get some little tincture of physical science and put themselves into a position to understand the difficulties which were forced upon the mind of every thoughtful and intelligent man? He hoped the time would come when it would not be regarded as a blasphemous proposition that there should be opened in every parish in England Sunday schools for science, in which people should be taught for the purpose of rescuing themselves from misery and ignorance. That might be supplemented by a series of Sunday evening discourses upon secular matters, and upon topics which would enlighten them and enable them to bear better the toil of daily life.

X.

American Murderers in Council.

The Saturday Review has a queer article with this title. It gives the proceedings of a lot of convicts in the Maine penitentiary, and tells us, to commence with, that in America a gentleman who has unluckily committed a murder, solaces the close of his life by taking the chair at a public meeting, and, instead of petitioning, signifies his opinion to his countrymen as if he were president of a constitutional convention. It is, on the whole, one of the most pathetic examples ever given of the ruling passion strong in death. The American convict, accustomed from his infancy to public speaking, ends his career by proposing resolutions about the duties of society to the individual, and indulges in the epigram, which would almost be worthy of a place in one of Mr. Bright's perorations, that "it is not so much Harris he would save from ignomy as the State." All the officers of the meeting, we are told, were murderers, and the committee of two who were commissioned to lay the resolution before the Legislature of Maine had been convicted of murder. The gallows question was ably discussed and the most strenuous of the murderers thus addressed his hearers: "We enjoy all the rights of other citizens, and can on the whole carry on our trade with as little interruption as the prejudices of individuals will permit. But there is one damning blot on the system. We are still occasionally hanged. The brutalizing influence of the practice, considered in this connection, is only too plain. We, for our part, should be delighted to perform our necessary duties as civilly as may be. When we have taken a gentleman's watch, we have no special interest in cutting his throat; and except at moments of occasional excitement—from which no man can in any profession be free—we would abstain from murder as much as possible; for, in truth, murder would, under such circumstances, be a blunder. It would spoil the artistic beauty of the peformance. It would be a coarse expedient worthy of a savage tribe—not of the delicate-handed pickpockets, the dextrous burglars, the truly accomplished forgers whom I see before me. But, if you hang us, the question is altered. When Jack Ketch brutally interferes, we must retaliate with equal brutality. We must let society know that we are not men to be trifled with. We must mark in indelible characters our sense of the profound injustice with which we are treated. My friends, if they will permit me to call them so, the distinguished murderers on the front benches, are the martyrs of our profession; men who have risked their lives to preserve our dignity, but whose lives shall not be sacrificed if the unanimous protest of every one present, from the murderer down to the humblest novice accused of petty larceny, can avail to bring society to its senses."

THE TRIBUNE SCANDAL.

The Radical Organs Come to the Relief of John Russell Young.

He Still Holds His Post as Managing Editor.

A Probable Reaction in His Favor.

"Not So Bad As It Seemed."

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Mr. Young has been more sinned against than sinning in this matter. It does not appear that he has been black-mailing anybody, or that he has sold or tried to sell the influence of the Tribune. The publication in the Sun is one of Mr. Dana's practical sensation jokes. That it is not very serious in its nature appears from the rollicking style in which it was written. Mr. Young's private letters were written to an old school-mate, and there is nothing very bad in them. It appears that he was a little elated to find himself in the position of manager of the Tribune. There are passages in those letters that provoke a smile, but there is no total depravity in them. The capital error of Mr. John Russell Young was in being interested in a penny paper started in Philadelphia by some young men who had more talent than capital, and who were better Radicals than financiers. John Russell Young's particular friend was in it, and to him the confiding letters were written. Young was a Philadelphian, and intimate with the politicians of Pennsylvania, and obtained money of Cameron and Curtin and others, expressly to keep the Post alive. This was not the most extraordinary event in newspaper history. Several newspapers have been reported to have had assistance from politicians. We have heard before this of great statesmen owning stock in newspapers. The Philadelphia Post was Radical, and opposed to Forney. It was fit, therefore, that Simon Cameron, also Radical and enemy of Forney, and rich, should help the paper, which was poor. This does not constitute a sale of the New York Tribune influence to Simon Cameron by John Russell Young.

It is charged that Mr. Young assisted the Philadelphia Post to obtain news belonging to the New York Associated Press, though the Post was excluded from the Philadelphia ring. He does seem to have winked at an arrangement of that sort for a while, but finding it would not do broke it up. The members of the Associated Press may count this as among the unpardonable and deadly sins, but outsiders would forgive the sinner upon evidence of repentance. Upon the whole, there is no occasion that Mr. Young should be condemned and stoned to death; and it is very certain that the first impressions concerning him that the New York dispatches made were grossly exaggerated and unjust.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Our special dispatches from New York gave on Wednesday a number of private letters of J. R. Young, managing editor of the Tribune, to his partner in the Philadelphia Post, on their business affairs. These letters could only have been made public by stealing or by a most dishonorable betrayal of the confidence of private correspondence. Nothing that they reveal as to Mr. Young's conduct is worthy of censorious mention in the presence of this foul betrayal of private papers, to which Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, became a greedy accomplice by publishing them. These letters were published by the Sun in the sensational style of a case of crim. con. in the Police Gazette, and were strained, distorted and perverted by a running commentary to make them seem to show dishonorable and corrupt intentions and propositions which are not sustained by the letters themselves. It is a case of prostitution of the public press to vile uses, but it is not of the Tribune nor of the Philadelphia Post, but of the New York Sun.

It is charged against Mr. Young that he gave to his paper at Philadelphia the cable dispatches of the New York Associated Press. These violated letters have little to do with that. If he did it he has done nothing worse than the association has been doing in selling them to the commercial news agency before delivering them to the Western press according to their contract. These letters were betrayed by treachery which ought to make the perpetrator infamous. They were published and perverted in a most imprudently libelous manner by Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, who was once managing editor of the Tribune, and was ejected from it, and who commits the blunder of devoting his present rather promising journal to his personal revenges. If the members of the New York press countenance this treacherous conspiracy to break down one of their members, they had better not attempt to put it on the ground of morality or honesty. We are writing plainly of this case, for it is a case in which the parties themselves have started to inflict merciless judgment. The only tangible charge against Young is that he gave the cable dispatches, which belonged to the Association, to the Philadelphia Post. We are obliged to say that we don't know whether that is a moral offense, in the New York code. The remark of the Evening Post on this head is timely. It says: "It will certainly be more necessary than ever for all members of the press who wish to save it from disgrace to join, not merely in denouncing the imposter now exposed, but in keeping the rest of the profession entirely above all kindred suspicions." In order to begin this moral tonic it will be necessary to make infamous the conspiracy which published these private letters, and perverted them into a malignant libel.

[From the Chicago Evening Post.]

So far as Mr. Young sought help from those of his own faith, whom he could help in return, he did what most editors of this country have been compelled to do. But in the secrecy of his connection with the Post; in using the place that he was paid to fill to serve another enterprise; in surreptitiously forwarding to the Philadelphia concern the press dispatches to which he had access in New York, and to which the Post had no right; in lying like a dog about the transaction, when questioned with a view of ascertaining the leak, he was guilty of meanness and dishonesty which the public will be slow to forgive.

But there is another man in the transaction who figures more discreditably still. We mean the man McClintock—the associate of Young in the Philadelphia paper—to whom all the notes, letters and dispatches, from which the history of the transactions was gathered, were addressed. He was Young's friend and partner. The intercourse between them was unrestrained. Young wrote him every day, and sometimes half a dozen times a day; and now, we know not for what cause or provocation, these letters are spread before the public. They reveal a very disgraceful state of affairs; but they hurt nobody so much as him who has thus basely violated all the sanctities of personal friendship and all the proprieties of a business relation, in putting these documents into print. Whatever excuse may be framed for Young, none can be admitted for McClintock. He has set the seal of dishonor on himself, and nothing can remove it.

DANA'S REASONS FOR HIS ACTION IN THE MATTER—BREWSTER AND YOUNG HEARD FROM.

[From the Special Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial].

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Sun, to-day, contains the following leading editorial:

THE CASE OF JOHN R. YOUNG.

We had the honor last evening of receiving official information that Mr. John Russell Young, managing editor of the Tribune, and chief proprietor of the Morning Post and Star, of Philadelphia, has seen fit to commence a libel suit against us. The alleged libel consists in the publication, with some explanatory comments, of sundry letters of Mr. Young's, furnished for that purpose by those who can best certify to their authenticity.

In these documents the principles and methods adopted by this writer in the management of his three papers, are unreservedly set forth. What amount of damage he fancies he has suffered we do not remember; but as we were called upon to give $10,000 bail, it is probably not less than that sum. We presume that when he gets it he will be happier than he is at present. The reasons for exposing these transactions of Mr. Young appear to us very clear and very conclusive. He has for some years occupied a leading place in the control of one of the most important and influential journals of the country. That journal owes the position which it holds in the public esteem to the honesty and conscientiousness with which it has been conducted. Its chief editor and its principal proprietors are upright men, abominating duplicity and saying frankly what they think and what they mean; but in selecting Mr. Young for his responsible office, they have put themselves into the hands of one who is, according to the evidence of his own letters, an unscrupulous intriguer, who has used his great power to obtain money for struggling papers in Philadelphia from timid politicians, promising them in return the support of the Tribune, and who has dishonorably conveyed the property of the Associated Press from the Tribune office to his Philadelphia partners.

In this he has not broken any statute. He has promised nothing more than he was able to perform. He is not guilty of any offense of which the criminal code takes cognizance. The only method of reaching, checking and punishing his wrong doing, is to bring it to the bar of public opinion, to expose it; to hold it up. His deeds have been committed under the cover of the respectability and good influence of the press, and it was for the press to take action against them. This is what we have done, and, under similar circumstances, we should not fail to do it again. In making the exposure, it seemed necessary to introduce details not merely connected with the main points, but which were useful to corroborate them and shed light upon their nature. It's a mistake, we think, to assert with the Evening Post, that such an exposure as this inflicts a permanent stain upon the reputation of the press in general. The standing of newspapers depends upon the ability, independence and honesty of their conductors, and that standing cannot be seriously compromised by the discovery that an unworthy person, wearing a semblance that does not belong to him, has wormed himself into the management of one of the great journals. The Post would still enjoy that degree of confidence which such men as Mr. Bryant, Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Nordhoff have gained for it, even if some of the men connected with it should prove guilty of prostituting its influence to base ends of their own. In the same manner the Tribune will retain the high position due to the talents, learning, and integrity of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Smalley, and their honorable, though less conspicuous, associates, notwithstanding the exposure of Mr. Young's dishonesty and intrigue. There is nothing so good and wholesome as truth, and no better cure has been discovered for any moral malady than to bring it to the light.

The Sun, of to-morrow, will reiterate its charges against John Russell Young, and assert its ability to prove them. Mr. Young, in a letter to the New York Post, professes to explain away the letters printed in the Sun. Commenting on this letter, Mr. Dana says:

This seems to mean that Mr. Greeley and the other proprietors of the Tribune are willing to have the country know that it is no offense in their eyes for the managing editor to use the Tribune as a means of obtaining money for his own purposes. It means, also, that they are willing to continue in the practical control of their paper a man who proves himself to be steeped in intrigue, duplicity and hypocrisy of no ordinary kind. If such be their conclusion, it certainly is not for us to complain of it. We presume that Mr. Young will find himself mistaken, however, in the belief that the previous friendship of his friends in the Tribune can sustain him in defying the rules of the Associated Press. Those rules are peremptory. Mr. Young is proved by his own handwriting to have willfully broken them by clandestinely furnishing the news of the association to outside parties, and we see no reason to expect that this offense will be overlooked.

GRANT DRINKING AGAIN.

He Goes into Training for Delerium Tremens.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. World, 27th.]

Last Monday some of Mr. Washburne's friends reached this city from New York, where they had spent Sunday with him. They brought to the Capital the statement that on the previous Saturday General Grant was grossly under the influence of liquor, they said that parties who left Washington on Saturday night came to Washburne in New York on Sunday and told him that the President (whom they had seen that Saturday) was maudlin and drunk; so much so that the White House was closed at 2 P. M. by order of the staff of generals who surround the Executive, and also by order of Doorkeeper Dent, his poor relation.

Forthwith Washburne's emissaries brought the news back to Washington, and told it to more than one Democratic correspondent here in hopes they would telegraph it. They all knew it a lie, because till 4 P. M. of that day the President received callers with perfect propriety, then rode out with his wife and children in an open carriage, entirely sober and only tired. This incident shows the animus of the politicians of his own party toward the President. This report, too, was fortified with all the circumstances calculated to make it appear true. Men came and said that they had seen the facts which they fabricated.

This incident betokens—I have reason to believe it was invented by Washburne himself out of his knowledge of its possibility in the case of Grant—the intensity and unscrupulousness of the war to be waged on the President by his own party. The most trustworthy advices are to the effect that these attacks on the Executive are telling on the man. He is becoming crusty, suspicious, morose, and chronically unhappy. His body and mind are both suffering. He finds the Presidency too large for him. That is the whole matter. His health is not good. He has had to shut up shop six times already in as many weeks. He is losing flesh. Visitors complain of his brusqueness, and many of them of his temper.

Every day at four o'clock he runs off for a ride and a smoke, and he has wholly stopped receiving visitors nights. These he spends with his household in the private family rooms of the Executive Mansion. The few admitted there speak of him as giving the appearance of being thoroughly fagged out by each day's round of work. He smokes incessantly, and sits for hours with his little girl's hand in his own, not saying a word, and never rallying except his wife makes it a point that he shall.

And now for four years the President is faced by the distrusts, the jealousies and the hates which his mingled policy of nepotism and neglect in regard to appointments has shown. Will he stand it? That is a question which every one asks here and nobody answers.

There is no question, however, that no one bearing the abuse and seeing the work which are heaped upon him can fail to pity and not envy his lot. He is credited with a gigantic policy of annexation and aggression, and, at least, a couple of foreign wars are laid to his intentions. I have reason to believe that there are people officially "near" to him who entertain these designs, and that he is fond of them too, and would at once consider them, if his entire lack of civil courage, and his daily crushing cross of civil labor allowed him time. But it is certain that he finds the toil and trouble of affairs, as they now stand and as they hourly complicate, too much for him.

Congress gone and nominations over, he may be less hampered, or at least less exposed to the literal war of remonstrance and solicitation which has been waged upon him. But this is mere conjecture, and is not borne out by the last President. Andrew Johnson found that a recess of Congress gave him just as much to do and to bear as its session, banded against him as it was. And, too, General Grant is evidently not a man of affairs. For the ramified duties, the varied, diffuse, and often conflicting considerations of the Presidency, he betrays neither aptitude nor capacity. Indeed, he is known to be bored by every application or request which relates specifically to any one of the departments.

He refers such applicants curtly and instantly "to Mr. Fish," "Mr. Creswell," or any other Mr. Secretary, frequently naively adding: "I know nothing of these things, you must go to the Department." Far from finding the President to be a man of purpose, the Cabinet know him to be one of the most plastic of men. He seems to have exercised his own unaided judgment exclusively in the selection of his Cabinet at first. That went to pieces so fast that he has always ever since leaned on others. "His Cabinet run him," is the common saying here, and they might hatch a conspiracy under his very nose and he would be none the wiser till he had read it in the newspapers. For everything of a startling kind which will occur during the coming years, the man around him, not the President himself, will be most likely chargeable for the origin and the prosecution. He has already been cowed down into a jelly of acquiescence. If he arouses and shakes off the trammels, he will do it only for a short time, and he will soon fall back again. A civil administration no more calls out those qualities of stolidity and self-independence, which were said to have characterized him in uniform, than did the tannery business.

☞ Annexed we give the very latest Paris fashions item. The entire head of hair evenly divided between in any two colors—a nearly white on one side, and an ebony black on the other, or a fiery red and a brilliant green, according to the wearer's option, is the last eccentricity of harlequin fashion. The Elizabethan styles are abandoned. My lady's pet poodle undergoes the same transformation over his entire body. Yes, I assure you all in earnestness, the above is the phase of fashion fixed upon, and ladies calling themselves the haut ton may daily be seen promenading the Champs Elysees and principal boulevards, flaunting these gay colors in their hair.

☞ Mr. Gladstone lately went to Wilton on a visit to Lady Herbert, and while there attended "a grand concert by a choral society." A local clergyman thought the occasion suitable for a speech, and after referring in most fulsome language to the distinguished visitor proposed that a part of the school fund be appropriated "to place a brass plate where Mr. Gladstone had that evening sat."

STATE POLITICS.

Col. Hodges, who has returned from Washington, states that Col. Ferrill will be appointed Assessor for the Sixth district, and that Col. Kelley will not be removed.

A correspondent in Bath county writes that a call will be made this week upon Hon. John D. Young to become a candidate for the Senate, and that his friends believe he can not refuse.

The Paducah Herald publishes a call on J. W. McGee, Esq., of that city, to become a candidate for the Legislature of Kentucky in the next August election.

Judge L. M. Bigger, of McCracken, has been called upon to become a candidate for the Legislature. He would make an able and faithful Representative.

Gen. Basil W. Duke, in a card which appears in another column, consents to become a candidate for the Legislature, in the Eighth and Ninth wards, subject to such action as the Democracy may deem proper to take.

J. H. Brent, Esq., of Paris, in response to a call recently made upon him, writes to the Kentuckian that while he fully appreciates the kind intentions of those friends who have suggested him as a candidate for the Legislature from Bourbon, he has no inclination to enter a field already so fully occupied by so many able and worthy contestants.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, April 29.

H. N. Duvall, in the Fifth ward, declines aldermanic honors.

Geo. Gresham was being importuned by various specimens of penmanship to be a candidate for Mayor. It will be cruel if he refuses.

In the Sixth ward yesterday a petition was going the rounds, calling upon Wm. Stevens to "consent to the use of his name for Councilman."

Hon. M. C. Kerr was unable to leave for the South per steamer Richmond, on account of a press of business. He goes to New Orleans per rail to-morrow evening.

James Peirce, after a struggle, has consented to sacrifice personal interests for the welfare of the dear people of New Albany, and become an independent candidate for Mayor.

The report that Allen W. Monroe has withdrawn from the mayoralty race is unfounded. He will remain in the ring until the close of the polls on Tuesday.

A petition was circulating yesterday calling on Rev. John D. Rogers to become the people's candidate for Mayor. He will doubtless accept.

The steamer Emma No. 3, from New Orleans, put off a lot of railroad and scrap iron at this point, for Bragdon & Co., proprietors of the rolling mill.

General I. M. St. John, Hon. Augustus Bradley and George Lyman, Esq., start to-day on a business survey of the New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railway route, from this point to Mt. Carmel. The journey thither and return will occupy about two weeks.

The farmers coming in from the country contiguous to this locality report the fruit, wheat, and potato crops promising a wonderful yield. They expect flour to be as low as five dollars per barrel, and potatoes to sell at 40 cents per bushel. This is good news for the poor people.

Mayor Hart has very wisely issued a proclamation closing the liquor saloons during the hours of voting on next Tuesday. Our police force will have a good chance of displaying their efficiency by seeing that the proclamation is complied with, and that no drinks are handed out of the back doors.

The committee to which was referred the subject of opening up the railroad alley have had the matter under advisement for over a month past, and have concluded that it will cost the city, if she assume the job, the sum of $125,000. The committee will report to the Council the result of their investigations on next Monday night.

Councilman Brown will bring up his hydrophobia ordinance on Monday night in the Council. It is a most remarkable fact that while the hydrophobia has developed in different parts of the Union regardless of season, and lately on our own streets, that our city fathers have failed to take a strong measure to destroy the worthless canine race, yet such is said to be the case.

On next Monday there will be a change in the schedule of the New Albany and Chicago Railroad, which will give close connection either going to or coming from St. Louis and other points West and North-west. This is what has been long desired, and one of the steps necessary to render the road a popular thoroughfare, and put the road ahead of all competitors for western travel around the falls.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 29.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Utica Turnpike and Gravel Company, the president's salary was fixed at $300 per annum.

Canvassing by the different candidates continues to grow more active, and bets become more frequent every day.

Contractors will be interested to know that Mayor Poindexter desires sealed proposals for the grading of the Court avenue street, between Maple and New Market streets.

The officers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company are thinking seriously of building a ferry-boat for the purpose of running from this city to the foot of Brook street in Louisville.

Some scientific men who have lately visited Jeffersonville have given it as their opinion that the bridge now being constructed across the falls will prove a failure. The engineers who are superintending its construction will very likely differ with them.

Mr. Robert Patterson, of Seymour, Ind., has received the contract for the grading of the Ohio and Mississippi Branch Railroad from Jeffersonville to Charlestown, and will commence the work bright and early next Monday morning. He will begin with the road immediately.

Since the advent of Mrs. Nancy E. Clem in the State Prison South, she has "won the golden opinions" of the officers of the prison by her dignified bearing and good behavior. During the first ten days of her incarceration she showed a little emotion, but since the visit of her husband on Saturday she seems more contented. Mrs. Clem at all times firmly asserts her innocence, and contends that she is suffering shame and ignominy wrongfully. Our informant states that she is perhaps the most industrious woman that has ever been in the prison. She is continually at work, and is only satisfied when employed. There is some probability that the Superior Court will order a rehearing of the case.

A three-cornered embroglio will most likely originate in the sale of Mrs. Merriwether's property to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. It seems that the "Jeff. road" had previously offered to Mrs. Merriwether $10,000 for the property in dispute, which offer the O. & M. road was still holding out when the O. & M. road stepped in and bid a thousand dollars higher, offering $11,000. Our source of information says that Mrs. M. had never accepted the offer of the "Jeff. road," but was waiting for a higher price. During the progress of the negotiations, the "Jeff. road" proceeded with the laying of the track and making the fill connecting the road with the bridge, in the performance of which work they have occupied a piece of land near five hundred feet in length. By the late sale of the property to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, the Jeffersonville road is made a trespasser, hence there will arise a suit for damages against the latter corporation. The Jeffersonville road will doubtless contend for a right to the property, and sue the Ohio and Mississippi road and Mrs. Merriwether for possession. This is indicated from the fact that a prominent officer of the road on Wednesday made a tender of the first installment of the purchase money, and demanded the papers transferring the property to the "Jeff. road." Both the money and the transfer were refused, on the grounds that no agreement had culminated, and further the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad had already paid $3,000, the first installment, and that the property had already been transferred to the purchasers, who were in possession of the deed, signed, sealed and delivered. Thus the matter stands, and a lively fight may be expected.

RADICAL GROWLS.

A General Disgust Among all Hands.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. World, 27th.]

Cameron openly says: "No friend of mine has been appointed to office by this administration. Without taking my advice the President and Secretary of State succeeded in giving a constitutional drunkard a good mission and a constitutional thief a consulate, besides rediting Pennsylvania with a Secretary of the Navy who has succeeded within six weeks in ridding the party of every workingman's vote. The only minister we have (except a negro who cannot be a voter in our State) is a man set down for Russia who ought to be sent to the Lobos Islands vice guano removed." Schurz says to and of the President: "Your selections are unknown men who do not represent the party or conduce to its strength in the State of Missouri." And to the Senate: "I hope that men who have dared to impeach one President will not flinch before the face of another."

Ross, Fowler and Brownlow have openly broken with the President, and Sprague says: "He is utterly tied up by the politicians; I have no hope of him; I have departed from him."

The Vermont Senators gravely and publicly complain that their State has not a single appointment, just because they, on principle, opposed and defeated the repeal of the tenure-of-office law. Mr. Edmunds takes pains to snub the President on every occasion. He declared, when the President sent in a message requesting action in the case of Virginia and Mississippi, "that the President had all the power under the existing laws, if he was only acquainted with them." Howard, of Michigan, said the same thing, and always acts that it may be understood that "he takes no stock in toadying to Grant."

Senator Trumbull, failing to be recognized and appreciated because of his action in the tenure-of-office matter, openly denounces all Senators who seek offices of the President on his secretaries, and declares his intention of offering a bill to make it a penal offense for Congressmen even so much as to put their names to papers asking appointments.

All the carpet-baggers declare that they have been told to rebate their claims, forsooth, because the South before 1860 had a majority of the offices, and because they have been informed that enough men of intelligence and character cannot be found in any or all the six States, "the white vote having been so small down there." Mr. Sawyer of Massachusetts, announces from his place as Senator of South Carolina, that the administration has pursued exactly such a policy as will demoralize and dishearten the Republican party in the South, and that General Grant and Mr. Fish have verified the taunt of the Southern whites to the Southern Senators, "that they represent nobody."

General Grant tells Mr. Sumner: "I especially desire a favorable report on and full confirmation of Messrs. Sanford, J. Russell Jones and John Carlisle," and forthwith all were killed with indecent haste in a single executive session. Likewise, William A. Pile, on whom, not satisfied with the Venezuelian mission, Grant thrust the greatness of the Brazilian mission, is rejected, and even contumeliously so, on the published ground of "incompetency."

Ben. Butler said when Grant caved on the tenure-of-office question: "The President doesn't know anything more about law than an old hen, and anyone can wind him around his fingers."

☞ The old Duke of Brunswick, one of Bismarck's most obstinate adversaries has been brought to terms. He has recently been compelled to conclude a military convention with Prussia, and the Hanoverian malcontents to whom he had given commissions in his little army, have been sent to Prussian fortresses.

☞ Christina Nilsson is engaged to be married, not to Gustave Dore, but to the Prince of Massa. The Prince is said to have once proposed to M'lle Patti, who rejected him. He is very rich, but ugly, irascible and stingy.

FRED. DOUGLASS.

A Proposition to Put Him in the Cabinet.

[From the New York Evening Express.]

Republics are ungrateful. So are the Republicans, which is almost the only similarity they show to anything truly Republican that is not truly loyal. Here is Fred. Douglass, who, for the last twenty years, fought the fight of his race, in the face of a disgusted public—who has long furnished the brains, as well as the text, for the Radical party's negro worshippers throughout the country, North and South ... [illegible] ... against their will, and sought them no ... [illegible] ... to represent the United States abroad, while Douglass, the greatest negro of them all, is left in the Cabinet. ... [illegible] ... a Democratic city, as Pinchback did; but he has never figured in any rape, or assassination outrages, as have several of the highly colored individuals who have been urged for political honors and emoluments in some of the reconstructed monarchies. All Fred. has for recommendation is a consistent record, extending over a long interval of time, and more than the average intelligence with which the most favored of his race are supplied. And he has been offered—nothing. The few Radicals who see this neglect in its proper light, urge that he be made our minister to Brazil, where the majority of the people are copper colored, if not copperheads. We would second the motion, and add the weight of our immense influence with the administration in favor of the appointment, if we did not see in light in the "window" of a more cheerful character for the shabbily-ignored Frederick. Why not do him that justice which his eminent services to "the cause" forbid should be denied by putting him into the Cabinet? Borie is about to resign. Why not keep Frederick the Great at home, and make him Secretary of the Navy? True, he knows but little about ships and sailors, but he can write poems, and will go to hall to the marines, and in early life he must have made some acquaintance with an occasional rope's end. Borie has not even those qualifications for the post he is about to vacate. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and it would be really rewarding Douglass, as he should in justice and in fair recompense be rewarded by that administration which he labored so long to make, to put him in Grant's Cabinet.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of ANDREW DAVENPORT, bankrupt ... [illegible]

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States ... [illegible]

NOTICE—District Court of the United States ... [illegible]

NOTICE—District Court of the United States ... [illegible] ... District Court of said district. MATTHEW THOMPSON, Assignee.

NOTICE—District Court of the United States ... [illegible] MATTHEW THOMPSON, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky ... [illegible]

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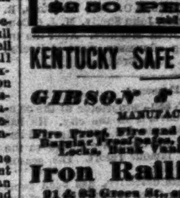

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GIBSON & HEMLER.

MEDICAL.

BRADLEY'S ELECTRIC OIL.

[illegible]

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104 ... [illegible]

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

[illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Consulting Physician,

No. 85 Third St., Near Market, ... LOUISVILLE, KY.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills! For Females.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE. ... [illegible]

THE LEUCORRHŒA, OR WHITES

ACT LIKE A CHARM.

[illegible]

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

CHEMISTS TO H.I.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

[illegible]

Peter, Powers, & Cooper

Direct Importers, & Wholesale Agents for the West.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1847, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, ... [illegible]

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JAN. ... [illegible]

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad.

ON AND AFTER APRIL ... [illegible] SAMUEL GILL, Gen. Supt.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Boston ... [illegible] ... Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. For condensed through time-tables and information, ... Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 7, 1869.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gold is still advancing in New York. [illegible]

Mobile escorted the Illinois editors an [illegible]

The peach crop in the Tuscumbia, Ala., region will prove almost an entire failure.

North Carolina's shipping [illegible]

The Missouri Publishers' Annual Convention will be held in St. Louis on the 18th of May.

Hon. C. W. Walton, re-appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, yesterday. He has already served seven years.

Patrick H. Jones, the newly appointed Postmaster of New York, yesterday filed his bond and was sworn in.

Gen. Sherman presented diplomas to the graduating class of [illegible] at Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday, and then visited the navy-yard; [illegible] returned to Washington via [illegible]

It is stated that the pleuro-pneumonia has again broken out among the cattle in the central part of New York. [illegible]

Marion Hays, [illegible] Little Miami railroad, [illegible] near Corwin, Ohio, Wednesday, [illegible] instantly, the [illegible]

The first [illegible] on the lower Rio Grande is [illegible] and it will be a good one. The [illegible] highly favorable for the [illegible]

[illegible] Society of Covington [illegible] Their third concert [illegible] to a very large and fashionable [illegible] other night.

A battery of light artillery, 150 men, under [illegible], arrived in St. Louis yesterday from New York, and left immediately for Fort [illegible]. They are destined for Fort Riley, Kansas.

A young man named A. W. Sigerson, belonging to a well-known family of St. Louis, was held in $2,000 bonds yesterday, for alleged attempt to commit a rape on a woman named Mrs. Mary Townsend.

But very little business has yet been disposed of by the United States court at Covington. The Government has obtained a judgment against [illegible], for $8,000. This was a suit on a tobacco manufacturer's bond.

President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was expected in Cincinnati last night on business of the Cincinnati and Baltimore railroad—a short line connection of the Marietta and Cincinnati at the latter city.

The Chicago Tribune Co. moved into their new building on the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets yesterday. The new establishment, in all its appointments is said to be very complete.

The white woman Martha Sprague, and the black man Alex. Cornell, arrested at Peekskill, N. Y., on suspicion of having jointly murdered an infant belonging to the former, have been discharged, the Coroner's jury not having sufficient evidence to hold them.

At Walker's Station, on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, at six o'clock Wednesday evening, was a destructive tornado. The depot was demolished, and several houses were blown down. The tornado lasted about twenty minutes.

The funeral of Daniel D. Page, who died in Washington a few days ago, took place from St. George's church, in St. Louis, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Berkley officiated. A large number of the oldest citizens of St. Louis—among them several of the earliest Mayors—attended the funeral.

Ellington Fulton, the new Surveyor of the port of Baltimore, has appointed Wm. H. Taylor, colored, to a subordinate in his office. This is the first appointment of a colored man by a Federal officer in Maryland. A committee of colored citizens waited on Fulton yesterday morning and thanked him.

One hundred lodges of Arrapahoes, under [illegible] and Little Big Mouth, arrived at Camp Supply, on Tuesday, [illegible] Indian Territory. [illegible] the Cheyennes to move in a body to their reservations, north of the Red Fork of the Arkansas.

Miss Ellen Carlock, a young woman, [illegible] in New York, [illegible]

Yesterday morning a mob of about one hundred [illegible] was being taken [illegible] and a [illegible] Great excitement [illegible]

The inquest on the Long Island railroad [illegible]

A [illegible] young lady [illegible]

At a meeting of the Young Men's [illegible]

In the joint convention of the Legislature of New York yesterday, Henry Smith, having been duly nominated by both houses for [illegible] Commissioner of New York, vice Acton, [illegible] were declared elected. In the Senate the report of the conference committee on the bill in relation to building railroads under leases, which provides that it shall not be lawful for any corporation whose road extends across the State [illegible] the legislative [illegible]

Southern Louisiana has a staple all its own, which may rival Yazoo in its importance to that particular section. It is the moss, [illegible] described as being resplendent in a [illegible] in the New Orleans market, and the New Orleans [illegible] made in the year [illegible] of which the New Orleans [illegible] Great is Yazoo, and great also is the [illegible]

Louis Lane, colored, was executed in the jail yard, in Pittsburg, yesterday, for the murder of his wife by poisoning, last May. He was convicted [illegible] and with strong evidences of poison. Lane served a term of six years in the penitentiary for attempted poisoning and burning of his third wife. He some months since embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and was attended at his execution by priests of that church. He steadily refused to make any confession or to converse in reference to the crime for which he was hanged. He ascended the scaffold with great firmness, and died without making a public confession. The medical fraternity made a demand for his body, which was refused.

THE CITY.

"Office Hour."

There is a man in Louisville who has stuck up on his door the information "Office hour from 1 to 2." He devotes the balance of the twenty-four hours to recreation.

Killing of Miller.

When the case of Joseph Croxton, for killing Benjamin Miller, was called in the City Court yesterday, an examination was waived and the accused remanded to jail to await trial in the Circuit Court.

A Fugitive Caught.

Jacob Mude, a fugive from justice, and under indictment here for burglary, was arrested on the Louisville mailboat at Cincinnati on Wednesday. He is held to await the arrival of officers from Louisville.

Organized.

The Louisville Agricultural Works Company organized yesterday by the election of the following named gentlemen as Directors: L. L. Warren, W. O. Hite, H. L. Bollang, W. L. McCampbell, T. Dorkins, H. A. Robinson and E. H. Hutchings.

Insurance Litigation.

We understand from Judge Fields, of Bullitt county, who arrived in the city yesterday, that an appeal has been taken from the decree of the Chancellor in the case of the Kentucky Insurance Company vs. Osborn, and an attorney has been employed to prosecute the case in the Court of Appeals, where the question of liability on premium notes given to that company will be finally settled.

Championship of the Falls Cities.

Capt. Geo. Rhoads, of New Albany, is preparing the fair grounds back of New Albany for the purpose of having a grand contest between the velocipedists of Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville. The time of the race has not yet been fixed, but will be some time during the next full moon. The date and prizes will be reported in time to give the young men of Louisville a chance to enter the lists and fax the Hoosiers, if they can.

Floral Park, near Cedar Hill (formerly the Children's Playground).

Our friends will be pleased to learn that this delightful place of resort will be opened for the season on Saturday next, the 1st of May. The floral attractions add greatly to the beauty and interest of the place, and we trust those of our citizens who desire to encourage a place of resort where their wives and children can go with perfect confidence and freedom, will see that Floral Park is not suffered to be closed for the want of patronage or that it may not have to be rented for a lager beer garden.

The New Church.

We call the attention of our readers to the notice in another column of service this evening at the New Jerusalem Chapel. The Rev. Frank Sewall, of Glendale, Ohio, will preach. Mr. Sewall will be remembered as the gentleman who delivered a course of lectures on the doctrines of the New Church in this place last fall. He is a very interesting speaker, and those desirous of profitable information, conveyed in a pleasing manner, will do well to attend and learn something of the doctrines of this new and growing church.

A Denial.

The New Albany papers deny that any threats were made about burning the Robert E. Lee on account of her name. There is no doubt that threats were made, and by men who worked on the boat, but they were irresponsible. The good citizens of New Albany, Radicals or Democrats, all disapproved of such talk, and would have used their best endeavors to prevent any such an outrage. It is to be hoped that no gentleman will pass New Albany by simply because of these foolish and idle threats. If they desire a boat built, no mechanics on the Western rivers can do it better than those of New Albany. She is largely Democratic.

THE NEW REGIME.

Mayor Bunce's Inaugural Message to the Council.

His Views Upon the Finances and Other Municipal Interests.

A SOUND DOCUMENT.

His Honor, Mayor Joseph H. Bunce, is now fully installed in his [illegible] office, and it is gratifying to observe that he is being cordially met and encouraged by all classes of our citizens, those who [illegible] his election as well as those who [illegible] unanimously and victoriously in his [illegible]. This is more than gratifying. It [illegible] that an era of real good feeling has [illegible] the sharp local contest through which we have so recently passed. If all parties [illegible] to themselves and loyal to the city in [illegible] onward and upward, this unison [illegible] sentiment between hitherto antagonistic [illegible] in the midst of us will continue, and out of it will arise blessings that shall confirm the fondest hopes affecting the future of our metropolis.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

The inaugural message of Mayor Bunce was sent in to the General Council last evening. We append a transcript of the document. It is very explicit in reference to the city finances, the most vital of all the questions of local government. His views seem to be wholly practicable, and will, no doubt, meet with general approbation. On the whole, the message evinces a fidelity to the best interests of Louisville that will strike every reasonable mind with favor. All must admit that the new Chief Magistrate starts out in the right spirit, giving evidence, too, that he will honestly strive to render his administration worthy of our great and growing city:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, }
April 29, 1869. }

To the General Council:

GENTLEMEN: Entering upon the discharge of my obligations as the chief executive of the city, I shall earnestly endeavor to acquaint myself with the duties which devolve upon me, and with your assistance and co-operation, which I earnestly request, shall at all times and under all circumstances carry out, to the extent of my ability, faithfully and correctly, the duties which your honorable body may, from time to time, confide to my superintendence or control, and in every instance strive to keep diligently in view the interests of the city and her vastly increasing population.

FINANCES.

The finances of the city have been to some extent deranged by the increase of the floating debt, which is now near half a million dollars. This increase has been caused, in a great measure, by the habit of throwing the wants of one year into the estimates of another, which is calculated to mislead and subject the treasury to great embarrassment.

A strict regard to economy should everywhere prevail, by keeping the various departments of the city government within the limits of their respective appropriations.

The city government cannot go on successfully without the means of defraying its necessary expenses, and the system which has heretofore prevailed must always leave her treasury in an unsatisfactory and crippled condition.

Under the present system, the fiscal year beginning on the first of January, no part of the taxes are collected earlier than July or August, and the city leases her warrants during those six or seven months of the fiscal year, with no available means in the treasury to meet the demands. The consequence is many of the city employes to dispose of their just claims against the city at a loss to the holders. Besides this, parties contracting with the city evidently charge an extra price on account of the delay in getting their money.

I would suggest to your honorable body the propriety of so changing the fiscal year as to close on the [illegible] of June. The tax [illegible] could be made in January and the Assessor have them in the hands of the Receiver, ready for collection with the commencement of the fiscal year; and then, in order to induce tax-payers to make prompt payment in advance of the time fixed by ordinance, you should offer to all such a rate of discount. This would at once relieve the city of the necessity of borrowing from banks to carry on its government, and the tax-payers would have the benefit of the discount now paid to banks. It will be for your honorable body to determine what means shall be adopted to pay off the present floating debt in order that at the commencement of each fiscal year we may [illegible] the actual expenditure [illegible] carry on the city government, and the [illegible] the limits of [illegible] the city [illegible] and the credit of the city is sustained.

STREETS.

The many judgments rendered against the city for street and sidewalk improvements, as well as the large amount the city has been compelled to pay for the improvement of private or unaccepted streets, owing to informality in [illegible] ordinances, should admonish us of the importance of careful legislation.

I would suggest the propriety of having all ordinances for the improvement of streets, alleys or sidewalks, which are chargeable to the property-holders, examined by the City Attorney and [illegible] before being passed by the General Council. All contracts for city work should also be held by the proper officers [illegible] to a strict fulfillment of their contracts in accordance with the specifications and ordinances under which the work may be ordered, and in this way avoid law suits with property-holders and [illegible]

I beg particularly to call your attention to the condition of our streets occupied by double-track railroads, some of which are almost, if not entirely, impassable. Especially is this the case on Main [illegible] and portions of Market street. I would recommend the appointment of a committee to confer with the railway companies, with a view of arranging some plan for the repairs of those streets occupied by the tracks of the companies. While we admit these roads have greatly promoted the interests of the city, and should be fostered and encouraged so far as does not conflict with the rights of the citizens, we should not be unmindful of the [illegible] of the city and the companies, in permitting the streets to remain in their present condition.

MANUFACTURES.

While we have many extensive manufacturing establishments of which we may well look upon with pride, we are still deficient in small factories. There is no reason why we should not become a great manufacturing city. Our position geographically, and although sympathy should [illegible] Louisville the principal manufacturing point for the great South. Few cities have the natural advantages we have in this respect. Much good may be accomplished by proper action on the part of your honorable body, at least in taking the steps requisite to secure the development and improvement of the water power of the Falls of the Ohio in its application to manufacturing. We should develop, encourage and aid factories of all kinds within the city so far as the powers of the Council extend, and by this means give employment to the working class, build up the city, increase her population, and add greatly to her revenue.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I am impelled, by a knowledge of the necessity for the establishment of a public library, to call your attention to the subject. In my opinion nothing would redound more to the interest of the city than the establishment of a library that would be accessible to our citizens of all classes. I would suggest the reference of the subject to a committee of your honorable body.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

The report of the Auditor not yet being complete, obliges me to defer submitting to your honorable body a detailed statement of the several municipal departments, which shall be done at the earliest moment practicable.

The Cretan Sufferers.

Our readers are acquainted with the fact that for three years past a handful of Christians of the Island of Crete, in the Grecian Archipelago, have been struggling against the terrible odds of Turkish tyranny. Fifty thousand of their women and children are in a starving condition. The American people have largely contributed to their relief, and are still contributing. Rev. Arthur Bogdan, a native from Turkey, and a minister in the old Nestorian church, who is officially authorized by the Greek Government to solicit aid in behalf of the women and children of the Cretans, and who comes strongly indorsed by hundreds of well known clergy of our country as well as by the public press, is in our city, and will preach next Sunday on the sufferings and the persecutions of the Christians in Turkey, in the First Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Wilson's) in the morning, and in the evening in the Walnut street Baptist church (Rev. Mr. Spalding's). The following letter of authority from the Greek Consul-General in New York, D. N. Botassi, 47 Exchange Place, speaks for itself:

CONSULATE OF GREECE, }
47 Exchange Place, New York, }
March 29, 1869. }

Rev. Arthur Bogdan:

DEAR SIR: In view of the terrible sufferings of the 50,000 Cretan women and children scattered all over Greece, I fully authorize you in the name of my government, to deliver lectures, the proceeds to be applied to the relief of the Cretan sufferers. Yours, &c.,

D. N. BOTASSI, Greek Consul.

We would also state that Rev. Mr. Bogdan will deliver two lectures on May 24th and 25th, in aid of the Cretan sufferers, on the social, domestic, religious, and political condition and habits of the people of Turkey, at Weisiger Hall, the hall having been generously offered to the cause by Mr. Weisiger rent free.

Interesting Experiment.

Yesterday afternoon a number of merchants and prominent business men assembled on the levee at the foot of Second street to witness a practical test of the merits of Babcock's Patent Great Western Fire Extinguisher. A light wooden frame was erected, upon which a number of coal oil barrels, covered with tar and filled with fine shavings saturated with coal oil, were placed. The situation was exposed on all sides to a free draught of air, and every contrivance was used to make the fire a success. A match was applied to the pile, and in a few seconds the entire mass was wrapped in flames and burning so fiercely that any attempt to extinguish the fire before the pile of combustible material should be reduced to ashes seemed the height of folly. At this juncture the extinguisher was brought into requisition, and in less than one minute not a single spark of fire remained. The machine is portable and so simple in construction that a child can manage it. Every one present seemed convinced that a conqueror had at last been found for the fire fiend. The machine has received the highest commendations in other cities, and is undoubtedly an invention of great merit.

Celtic Literary Association.

The following-named officers of the Celtic Literary Association were installed night before last: President, Thomas Hackett; Vice Presidents, M. Boland, J. Louis Brady, J. Kavanaugh; Corresponding Secretary, Hubert Kelly; Recording Secretary, Wm. Leahy; Treasurer, Park Flannery; Librarian, John O. Day; Directors, B. J. Campbell, D. Dunne, John Shelly, M. J. O'Connor, F. J. Walsh, John Maguire. After the installment interesting addresses were delivered by M. Boland and J. Louis Brady.

Personal.

Larkin J. Proctor, Esq., proprietor of the celebrated Mammoth Cave, is in the city. He has made extensive repairs to the buildings and improved the grounds and otherwise added to the attractions of this famous resort. The season will open in a short time.

J. M. Booker, late detective, has been reinstated on the regular force as Lieutenant of Police.

Let The Poor Canine.

The dog question was the main attraction at the City Council last night. Out of two or three ordinances presented in the two boards, one was adopted by the lower branch which appears in our report of the proceedings. It establishes a pound, and is undoubtedly much better and more humane than the mode which has heretofore prevailed of treating them with strychnine.

THE BAG OF GOLD.

How and by Whom it was Spirited Away, and all About it.

John Able, alias James Taylor, who was arrested at Paducah the other day by Officer Gilchriest, on a charge of stealing $2,600 in gold, from an old gentleman named James W. Gibson, in Henderson county, came to trial in the City Court yesterday morning, the main witnesses in the case having arrived from Henderson. At the very outset there was a decided change in the merits of the case. The first witness introduced, Frank Gibson, a grandson of the man from whom the gold was stolen, turned out to be the principal thief. His story, told in the most stammering and incoherent manner, was to this effect: Two or three weeks ago he went to Cairo, a little trading place about three miles from his grandfather's home, where he (the boy) has been living for the past ten years. His object in visiting Cairo was to sell some tobacco, but while there he fell in with a party who were "tossing up dollars" in a grocery. While this interesting sport was in progress, Gibson, who is not more than fifteen years old and evidently weak-minded, was called aside by John Able, who asked if old man Gibson did not have some gold. The boy told Able that his grandfather had the "shiners" and that he knew all about them. Finding the lad to be a regular soft-pate, the knavish Able proposed that if he would furnish the capital from the old man's bag of gold he (Able) would "set up" a saloon, and admit Gibson as a full partner. To this honest and exceedingly liberal proposition young Gibson acceded at once. The two conspirators then hit upon a very novel way of obtaining the money and jointly using it without discovery. Gibson was to steal the gold and secrete it in a stable near the house. Able was to come on a certain night, take the auriferous coin from its hiding-place, notify Gibson by a rap on the door, and then make off, hotly pursued and fired upon by Gibson to keep down suspicion. Gibson performed his part faithfully. The gold awaited Able's coming three or four days. He did come, but failed to get hold of the precious metal. By agreement he rapped upon Gibson's door, however, and the alert youth rushed out with his blunderbuss and fired twice at his retreating confederate. Next day Gibson rode to Cairo and delivered the gold ($2,600) into the itching palms of Able. Ensconcing themselves in the back room of a grocery, they proceeded to count the money, nearly all of which was in twenty-dollar pieces. Six hundred dollars had been laid off in one hundred-dollar piles, when the approach of footsteps was heard, whereat Able expressed fear, gobbled up the treasure, and concealed it in his manly bosom. Gibson fled to horse, and then put out for home. He never got another glimpse of the gold. All this time Mr. Gibson was absent, he having gone to the Hot Springs in Arkansas, for the benefit of his health; but his wife in some manner detected the loss of the gold. At last suspicion fell upon the boy, and a few days ago a confession was extorted from him by his uncle and a constable of Henderson. On being "left with the bag to hold," Able struck a bee line for the town of Henderson. Calling upon Jacob Blair, a billiard saloon-keeper, he beckoned him down stairs and exhibited to his astonished gaze the big lot of gold "lying around loose" in his saddle-bags. He informed Blair that he had just received the money from his mother's estate, and was expecting "more of the same sort." Blair declined to take charge of the gold, as Able urged, but offered to deposit it in bank for him. So they went to the Farmers' Bank, where the money was placed for safe-keeping in Blair's name. Able retained two twenty-dollar pieces of the amount, leaving twenty-four hundred dollars in the bag. The surplus twenties were changed into greenbacks, with which Able paid several bills that he owed in town. He then went into the country with a friend, and remained until the next day. On his return to Henderson he called upon Blair, and they went to the bank and drew the money. Able pocketed it and soon afterward took passage on a boat for Louisville. In the examination yesterday he was defended by four eminent lawyers, and they worked the case as finely as it could have been worked; but Judge Craig was of opinion that a public offense had been committed and that Able was accessory [illegible] after the fact, and therefore held him in bond of $4,000 to appear before the Circuit Court.

A BOY'S FUNERAL.

Death in the House of Refuge

The Graves on the Hillside.

Yesterday was a sad day with the boys at the House of Refuge. Only a week ago one of their number was suddenly taken from them by death, and yesterday they were again called into the big school-room to hear another solemn funeral service. Both of their departed playmates had been stricken down with typhoid pneumonia, David Pully dying only a few days before, and Henry Atkins dying in the afternoon of Wednesday.

Poor Henry Atkins! He was the last of a family of seven, all of whom a few years ago were living in this city. His father and mother, his three sisters and one brother, were all dead, and he was a poor, homeless boy when he found his way into the House of Refuge. The family history was a sad one—too sad to repeat here. We have only to speak of the funeral yesterday.

Nearly one hundred and seventy boys were assembled in the school-room at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the services were about to commence. The room was still as death when the clergyman, with the Superintendent, and several members of the Board of Managers entered and passed up the aisle. A number of lady visitors were seated on the platform, and other visitors occupied seats near the entrance. The smaller boys sat in front, the larger ones toward the back of the room, clean and neatly dressed. They all sat very straight, with folded arms and attentive faces, and listened for the opening of the simple ceremonies. Some of them had evidently been weeping, but they were all quiet now.

In a few minutes five large boys—the pall-bearers—entered with the coffin, and passing up the aisle, laid it upon a table over which had been spread a neat white cloth. Upon the coffin rested a beautiful wreath of pale, white flowers. At sight of the coffin, many of the boys gave vent to suppressed sobs, for to them it was the coffin of their brother. The boys at the House of Refuge are linked together by ties of affection that are seldom found outside the home circle. They have learned to love the place and revere it as the only home they can call theirs, and what wonder that they should feel a loss like that they now suffered.

The service opened with the beautiful hymn, commencing, "Oh, sing to me of Heaven," nearly all the boys joining their voices in the sweet anthem. It was hard for the visitors to keep back their tears during this part of the service. There was something so melancholy and touching in the song as it was sung, that every note seemed to echo in the heart like the soft, sad music of another sphere.

After the hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. T. F. Haley of the Christian Church, the officiating clergyman. During the prayer, many of the boys could not restrain their emotions, and all over the room there was that suppressed sobbing which had followed upon the appearance of the coffin.

Another hymn was then sung, and Mr. Haley commenced the funeral sermon. This was brief and simple, and drew the entire attention of all his young hearers. So interested did they become in the words of the good man that all their thoughts seemed turned to the Heaven he was picturing, and the tears dried on their cheeks as they listened. He told them that funeral services were held, not for the benefit of the dead, but as a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed and an admonition to the living. He showed them that death was neither the destruction of the spirit nor the body, but that both were immortal; whether men had been wicked or not, they would all hear the voice of God on the Resurrection Day. He exhorted them to be just and good, and to serve God throughout their lives, as the only course by which the Heaven all hoped for could be reached.

Then the concluding hymn, "We shall meet on that beautiful shore," was sung, and the services in the school-room closed. The boys filed out in the most perfect order, afterwards forming a line on each side of the plank walk leading from the grounds. Here, with uncovered heads, they stood until the pall-bearers had passed.

The coffin was placed in the hearse, and a short procession formed and moved away toward Cave Hill cemetery. When the funeral train arrived at the cemetery, the carriages drove up along a green hill-side where the earth of a newly-made grave had been thrown up alongside two other graves, and here it halted. Then the coffin was removed from the hearse and in a few minutes was being lowered into the earth. The scene on that beautiful, grassy hill-side then was truly an impressive one. The day was drawing to a close, and the sunshine that flooded the broad greensward had mellowed and softened with the approach of evening. Strains of distant music floated over to the hillside, and mingled with the prayer that was being offered up, as the little group with uncovered heads stood over the open grave. When the prayer had ceased, the dull thud of the earth-clods followed, and soon there was a little mound where the opening in the hill-side had been. Mr. Caldwell then reverently laid the wreath of pale flowers upon the grave of Henry Atkins, and placed a bouquet on each of the graves of his companions, David Pully and George Wilson. This closed the burial ceremonies, and the funeral of the House of Refuge boy was over.

Spirit Photographs.

The taking of photographs with the dim and spectral outline of some friend or relative long since in the spirit world has lately created a big sensation in New York, while the papers of that city have, for the past week, been teeming with the subject. We yesterday saw one of these spirit photographs, which was taken in this city by Mr. Stowe, the photographer of McDowell Block. Above and a little in the rear of the likeness can be traced the dim outlines of an unknown but beautifully feminine face. We don't intend to say that this is supernatural, but it is surely curious and worth seeing.

Civil Rights Bill Prisoners.

John Minor, charged with assaulting a negro, and Ed. R. Briles, charged with shooting at a negro, were brought to this city yesterday, from Washington and Boyle counties, by Deputy U. S. Marshal John Wyatt, and were lodged in jail.

The Improvement of the Falls.

Gen. Weitzel advertises this morning for proposals for the construction of a dam across the Ohio river in front of this city. The plans and specifications may be examined by those interested at Gen. Weitzel's office, No. 64 Fifth street.

Joseph Luck.

A man with this fortunate appellative was the only prisoner at the First-street station yesterday. He had been drunk and disorderly, but through the clemency of Judge Craig he was released on his own recognizance until this morning.

TO HANG OR NOT TO HANG.

The Momentous Question in Reference to John Conley, the Negro Murderer.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

The Prisoner Ordered to be Removed to the U. S. Court for a New Trial.

He is Respited for Thirty Days by the Governor.

The case of John Conley, condemned to be hung to-day by the sheriff of this county for the murder of Henry Pope (both negroes), was taken before Judge Ballard, of the United States Court, in Covington, last Tuesday, on a writ of error. Upon a hearing of the petition, the judge formally ordered that the cause be transferred for trial to the Circuit Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Louisville, in the district of Kentucky. The Judge's decision in the matter is as follows:

The defendant has presented to me his petition, setting forth that he has been recently tried and convicted, in the Jefferson Circuit Court of the crime of murder, and that judgment has been rendered that he be hanged, &c.; that he is a citizen of the United States, of the African race, and that he is denied and cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunal of the State of Kentucky the right to testify or give evidence, which is one of the rights secured to him by the first section of the act of Congress of April 9, 1866.

The petition exhibits a complete transcript of the record of the proceedings in the State court, and asks that a writ of error be allowed him to remove the cause to this court in pursuance to the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, 12 Statutes, 755; and of April 9, 1866, 14 Statutes, 27.

The 5th section of the act of March 3, 1863, among other things provides that "it shall also be competent for either party, within six months after the rendition of a judgment in any such cause, by writ of error or other process to remove the same to the Circuit Court of the United States of that district in which such judgment shall have been rendered; and the said Circuit Court shall thereupon proceed to try and determine the facts and the law in such action, in the same manner as if the same had been there originally commenced, the judgment in such case notwithstanding."

The third section of the act of April 9, 1866, provides, among other things, that if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, that is, against any person who is denied any of the rights secured by the first of these acts, for any cause whatever, * * * such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court in the manner prescribed by the act of March 3d, 1863.

The petitioner has brought himself within the terms of these acts; but he does not allege any error of law in the proceedings in the State court, and he has been tried by a jury and found guilty. I entertain not a doubt whether he can consistently with the Constitution be tried here again.

The seventh amendment to the Constitution provides that "In writs at common law, when the controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law."

Assuming that an indictment for a crime is a "suit at common law" within the meaning of this provision, it seems to me it will be difficult to maintain that the fact found by the jury can be re-examined on a writ of error. But I am not clear that it is such a suit, and in the case of the U. S. vs. Reed, 12 Howard, it was held that a criminal case is not a suit at common law, within the meaning of the 34th section of the judiciary act.

Upon the whole, [illegible], I shall allow the writ of error, so that the serious constitutional question suggested may receive full consideration before the Circuit Court. I am not willing to assume, at this stage of the cause, the grave responsibility of denying to the petitioner any legal redress in a matter involving his life.

Besides, it is by no means certain that the defendant is not entitled to the writ demanded as a matter of right, leaving its regularity to be disposed of by the Circuit Court.

The transcript and orders of the proceedings of the State Court is appended to the document.

Intelligence of this action in the United States Court reached the authorities here yesterday. A mandamus from Judge Ballard was served upon the Sheriff, Captain John M. Martin, prohibiting the execution of the murderer. This placed the Sheriff in a curious dilemma. He had already selected the ground, called the scaffold to be made, organized his posse for guard duty, and, in fact, provided everything for the execution of Conley between sunrise and sunset to-day, as directed by the sentence and the law. Feeling in duty bound, as a sworn officer of the State, to carry out the dread terms of the sentence, regardless of the order from the Federal Court, the Sheriff telegraphed Governor Stevenson for instructions in the premises. The telegrams to and from the capital are as follows:

LOUISVILLE, April 29, 1869.

To Gov. John W. Stevenson, Frankfort, Ky.:

Mandamus served on me to-day by Judge Ballard prohibiting execution of John Conley to-morrow. What shall I do? Answer immediately.

J. M. MARTIN, Sheriff Jeff. co.

FRANKFORT, April 29, 1869.

To John M. Martin, Sheriff Jefferson county:

The Governor, upon the petition of sundry citizens, had granted a reprieve to the prisoner for thirty (30) days, to prepare for death, before your telegram was received. The respite you will receive in the morning. The prisoner will be executed in thirty (30) days without further clemency.

JOHN W. STEVENSON.

Per W. T. SAMUELS.

This still leaves the Sheriff in a most unpleasant attitude. Should the respite not be forthcoming before sundown to-day, it will be his bounden duty, as he conceives, to hang Conley until he is dead. It is to be hoped that our worthy and conscientious Sheriff will be disembarrassed by the arrival of the respite on the train at eleven o'clock this morning. Not merely on Captain Martin's account is this to be hoped, but that an opportunity may thereby be given for a careful test in the courts of the important question raised. The present is the first instance, since the war, wherein the Federal Courts have directly interfered with and sought to annul the proceedings of a State Court in Kentucky. It is a point in which all fair-minded citizens must feel almost a personal interest, and its legal solution will necessarily engage universal attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

Menagerie and Circus.

Forepaugh's colossal menagerie and circus combination is gradually swinging round the circle in this State, and will arrive here on the 10th of May. The show exhibited in Lexington the other day and elicited the following remarks from the editor of the Observer and Reporter:

It is seldom that we feel constrained to speak of a traveling exhibition of this kind in complimentary terms, yet this company, which exhibited in our city last Tuesday, was so far superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen, that we are now willing to bear witness to its excellence. While it was heralded by bills of unusual attraction, there was nothing promised for it which it did not fulfill. The collection of animals was most extensive and curious, its appointments were of the most perfect order, and everything connected with it was of a character which insured it to be a first-class exhibition. Its gymnasts and athletes were of superior excellence, and the riding of every class excellently done. The horses were among the finest we have ever seen, particularly a thoroughbred ridden by Mrs. Armar. We confess still to a retention of our early penchant for the feats of the ring, and the pleasure we derived on Tuesday was almost equal to the juvenile delights of our boyish years. To those of our readers where this company may happen to pass, who still retain a partiality for the entertainment, we may say it will be well worth their while to be on hand; particularly will our young friends be delighted, and even "children of a larger growth" will feel themselves well repaid.

Mr. Whipple's Operetta and Red Riding Hood.

We are requested to announce, for the benefit of the performers in the above pieces, the following rehearsals:

The Operetta, at Weisiger Hall, Saturday, 10 A. M.

Ribbon dance, at same place, Monday, 5 P. M.

Faggot-maker's dance, at Prof. Mueller's room, Monday, 5 P. M.

"Red Riding Hood," Tuesday night at the appointed place. All are requested to be punctual.

One of those refreshing and really entertaining musical treats of a local nature, for which the public have been occasionally indebted to Prof. Whipple, is now in course of preparation by one of that gentleman's classes of young ladies. It will consist of the beautiful little operetta "The Twin Sisters." The class consists of some fifty young ladies, and judging from the rehearsal of a number of the grand choruses which we heard, at Weisiger Hall yesterday afternoon, we are confident that the entertainment which is to come off next Thursday evening will be an excellent one.

The Opera House.

Mr. Leffingwell, the reigning star, will take his benefit this evening, according to the time-honored custom. This will be the last night of "Cinderella," with Mr. L. as the "Gushing Clorinda." The press throughout the country are universal in their commendation of Leffingwell's extraordinary talents as an actor of burlesque roles, and we can heartily indorse their opinions. He has all the requisites for this peculiar line of character. He is possessed of a good figure, has an excellent voice, is a capital vocalist, and his facial acting is unsurpassed. Mr. L. is very ably sustained by Miss Cavender, a pleasing young actress and sweet singer. On Monday evening Miss Ada Webb, a great favorite with our public, will commence a short engagement. We learn Miss Webb will produce some plays during this engagement never acted here.

The Minerva Society.

The German dramatic performance, given by the Minerva Literary Society, takes place at Harmony Hall, Jefferson street, this evening. The programme consisting of the drama "Still Waters Run Deep," is a good one, and has been carefully prepared, and will be rendered by that talented society in a highly creditable and entertaining manner.

Mad Dog Shot.

A rabid dog was killed yesterday, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, but not until four bullets had pierced his contumacious hide. Another dog, which had been poisoned in a back yard, was brought out and thrown across the carcass of the victim of lead and hydrophobia, and the two made up a most ghastly funeral pile.

☞ A book written for French country people, which is admitted to be entertaining and moral, entitled, "La Choisse et le Paysan," has been refused the stamp which allows peddlers to sell it, and Messrs. Hachette to place it on sale in railway stations, because it speaks in these terms of the first Napoleon: "Let us tear off the halo from the brow of them who solely produce all these sufferings, and let him who, for fifteen years, made carnage general throughout Europe, receiving here the name agriculture will always give him, be called the Man-Scourge."

☞ Daniel D. Page, who died in Washington, on Saturday, was one of the oldest citizens of St. Louis. He was the second Mayor of the city, serving from 1829 to 1833, when St. Louis contained but 7,000 inhabitants. Mr. Page was the senior member of the once famous banking house of Page, Bacon & Co.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Message—The Contested Election—A New Dog Ordinance—The School Bonds—The State House of Refuge, &c., &c.

The message of the Mayor was read and its different divisions referred to appropriate committees. It will be found in another column.

Several petitions were read and referred.

The select committee appointed to investigate the contested election case of J. B. Hite against G. A. Jones, sitting member from the Sixth ward reported that they had appointed a time and place of meeting; but that neither of the parties appeared. A resolution was then adopted confirming the right of Mr. Jones to his seat.

The committee appointed some time since to consider a number of claims against the city, supposed to come under late decisions of the Court of Appeals, asked to be discharged, and at the request of the parties withdrew said claims.

A resolution, that the City Attorney be required to report the number of suits determined for and against the city and the number now pending, was adopted.

The following ordinance in regard to dogs was adopted in the Lower Board:

Be it ordained, &c., That the Mayor is hereby authorized to have prepared an inclosure or pound, under the control of the Police Commissioners, for the purpose of containing dogs, which may be caught running at large and unmuzzled.

That the Police Commissioners are also requested to pay twenty-five cents for each dog that may be brought to them; and that said dog or dogs shall be retained two days, for the purpose of giving their owners or other person an opportunity to redeem them, which may be done at a cost of two dollars each. All dogs unredeemed shall, at the expiration of the time, be drowned in a receptacle which shall be prepared for such purpose.

A sum of money not exceeding $100 to carry out this ordinance is hereby appropriated, and the Mayor is authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Police Commissioners for that amount. The receipts from redeeming of dogs shall go into this fund, and any money remaining in the hands of the Commissioners at the close of the dog-killing season shall be paid into the city treasury.

All ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

The Mayor was authorized to have issued fifty $1,000 school bonds, according to the ordinance approved by the people at the last election, for the benefit of the school fund.

A resolution looking to the reduction of the board of girls at St. Xavier's Institute sent there by the city from forty to twenty-five cents per day was referred to a committee.

A resolution appointing a committee to confer with the State Commissioners for locating a House of Refuge was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor, should he deem it necessary, to inclose the open space on the south side of Water street, above Second, was adopted.

The Board adjourned till next Thursday evening.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. B. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, April 29, 1869.

Joseph Croxton, shooting and killing Benjamin Miller; examination waived and prisoner remanded to await trial in the Circuit Court.

Pat. Maguire, drunk and disorderly; fined $5 and held in $100 for thirty days.

Joseph Kuntzman, drunk and carrying concealed a deadly weapon; fined $3 and held in $100 to answer.

Mary McBride, drunk and disorderly; fined $3 and held in $100 bond for thirty days.

Simpson Fournier, drunk and disorderly; $3 fine and $100 for sixty days.

John Wood, drunk and disorderly; $3 fine and $100 for thirty days.

Peter Beiner and wife, peace warrant by Nick Fitz; continued until Saturday and held in $300 to keep the peace in the meantime.

R. Robinson, suspected felon; continued.

C. W. Smith (the lottery dealer), suspected felon; $100 to answer.

John Able, alias James Taylor, stealing $2,600 in gold from James W. Able, of Henderson county; $4,000 to answer.

The call of the ordinance docket was postponed until next Thursday.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, April 29, 1869.

In the case of Morris Davis against William Wentzell, submitted to them Wednesday evening, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Davis, assessing his damages at $500. Our readers will remember it is a suit for malicious prosecution.

Joseph Fehrenbach against T. Bohlsen. This is a suit to recover actual damages sustained by plaintiff in being arrested at the civil suit of Bohlsen, in a suit for debt brought by Bohlsen against Fehrenbach. Fehrenbach was arrested on a bail writ, which was afterwards vacated. This suit is now brought to recover damages then sustained. The jury returned a verdict of one cent damages.

Max. B. Hummler against Louis Kravoyesceck; suit on a note for $100. Defendant pleaded a set off amounting to $67. Plaintiff credited him with $41 05. The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the amount of the note sued on less a credit of $71 05.

W. J. Kennedy against W. H. Dix. Kennedy sued for $450 64, balance for certain stairs he made for the defendant. Dix answers that the stairs were made for him, but that they were made under a special contract for $1,000; that he had long since paid this in cash, lumber, &c., that Kennedy was indebted to him in the sum of $2.25 for cash, lumber, &c. He filed an account, made it a set-off, and asked judgment against Kennedy for the difference, $321 65. The jury returned a verdict in favor of Dix for $321 65.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported for the Courier-Journal by
DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Constructive Fraud—Rescission of Contracts by Infants.

Middleton vs. Hoge. } Louisville Chancery.

REVERSED—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

In 1864, Hoge, then a minor and without estate, was engaged as a clerk in the Quartermaster's department at Nashville, and, threatening to expose extensive swindling, received $30,000 as "hush money." Desiring to invest his money in Louisville, he came to that city, and while there was invited to Middleton's farm, which contained 200 acres of rich and highly improved land. While there as Middleton's guest, he bought 200 acres of the land for $32,000, advancing $15,000 in "greenbacks" and giving his note for the balance, and the sum of $2,000 for the corn on the place, and Middleton executed his bond for the title. Middleton, considering the sale incomplete, visited Hoge's mother to obtain her approval, she being a widow, and telling her that he had sold the land to her son for $32,000, of which $15,000 were paid. She approved the contract, and agreed to be substituted as the ostensible purchaser. In 1865 Middleton delivered possession and a conveyance of the legal title to her. In 1866, after Hoge had attained majority, he executed and had recorded a deed recognizing his mother's title, and declaring himself the rightful owner of the land. In [illegible] his mother sold the farm to John Middleton for $20,000, and the note on the appellant Middleton, his father. In 1867 Hoge brought this suit, stating that the land was not worth more than half what he paid, seeking to rescind the contract on the ground of infancy, and to have a decree for his money.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

Hoge, invoking the aid of a court of equity, stands in an unbecoming and graceless attitude, exposed to a retorted charge of fraud on his creditors and the Government, having the title made to his mother, and after becoming of age, writing and recording false documents, claiming that he had no beneficial interest in the land, and refusing to sell to his vendor for less than $35,000.

According to the legal test, actual fraud is not established, and constructive fraud is disproved. The $15,000 in "greenbacks" paid by Hoge was at that time (August, 1864) worth only $6,000, gold being at 250 premium; while at the time of the sale to John Middleton gold was at 140, so that the appellee got more of gold value for the land than he gave. Out of [illegible] witnesses as to the value of the land, nine intelligent neighbors fixed its value at that time at not less than $32,000. Therefore the representation of Middleton that the land was worth $32,000 cannot be deemed fraud on infancy.

Infancy cannot entitle Hoge to an avoidance of the contract with the appellant for the land; because, long after his majority, he put it out of his power to restore the title, and because he confirmed the purchase by this recorded deed, proclaiming his mother as the true and only owner of the land, by his continued use of it as her property, held for his benefit, by never offering an avoidance or rescission, and instead of ever intimating any such purpose or wish, striving repeatedly to sell to some other person, by his sale to John Middleton for $19,000, after declaring that his father should not have it for less than $35,000, and by suing for damages for an alleged fraud, and therefore waiving an avoidance on the plea of infancy.

[This case was affirmed at the last term, a rehearing having been granted. It is now reversed.]

Liability of Surety in a Bond for Money Loaned by the Court, where an Execution has Issued for a Year and a Day.

Wintersmith vs. Tabor. } From Hardin.

REVERSED—WILLIAMS, CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hardin Circuit Court, having funds under its control in litigation, ordered the same to be loaned, and J. L. Helm, borrowing the money, executed bond with Wintersmith as surety, payable to the clerk six months thereafter, with the benefit of the laws, [illegible] and the judge of the Hardin Circuit Court may adjudge, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond." In December, 1859, this money was adjudged to be Tabor's, and Helm was directed to pay it to him. Helm died in September, 1867, not having paid it. In January, 1868, Tabor sued out a rule against Wintersmith to show cause why he should not pay it. Wintersmith answered that Tabor had neglected to move for execution or for a rule for more than a year and a day after said bond became due, thereby releasing him. He also set up a counter claim, due to Helm as counsel for Tabor, averring a lien on the funds for the fee. The court below adjudged against Wintersmith.

Held, That the judgment was erroneous.

By sub-sec. 2, sec. 1, art. 12, chap. 36, rev. stat., replevin and sale bonds are declared to have the force and effect of judgments.

And by sec. 11, chap. 37, if the plaintiff in any bond having the force of a judgment shall at any time for the space of a year, while he is entitled to have execution, fail to issue execution and in good faith prosecute the collection thereof, the security in such bond shall be released from all liability as such, &c. The covenants and recitals in the bond were legal and enforcible under sec. 3, art. 3, chap. 38, rev. stat., and upon which an execution could issue in Tabor's name after the money was adjudged to him. Consequently, he was bound to take out execution or move for a rule against the principal and surety within the year, and, having failed to do so, he cannot now collect it from the security. This case differs from Barbee vs. Pitman, 3 Bush 222, and Rankin vs. White 542, in which the court itself ordered the funds to be collected, there never having been any judgment as to whom they belonged, and in which the court alone controlled the time and manner of enforcement of the bond.

☞ A case exhibiting the arrest of development and growth in a child, arising from the intemperance of parents, has recently been reported by the London Pathological Society. The child, in this instance, was five years old, but had the intellect of an infant of nine months. One of the members of the Society stated that he had met with several examples of this degeneracy. These examples, it was asserted, all possessed the same physical and mental peculiarities, and formed, in fact, a natural family. They had been known to live to twenty-two years, remaining permanent infants—symmetrical in form, just able to stand by the side of a chair, to utter a few monosyllabic sounds, and to be amused with childish toys.

☞ The Levant Herald makes the announcement that Miss Burdett Coutts has proposed to provide Jerusalem with an efficient system of water supply at her own cost, and says the scheme which embodies the details of her munificent offer has been laid before the Council of State.

CITY FEATURES.

Miraculous—Recovered by a Dream.

In July last an uncle of mine living near Clarksville, Tenn., was brutally murdered for the money he was known to have in his possession. The murderers only succeeded in getting a small amount in greenbacks. The secret of the hiding place of his gold was buried with him, and no clue could be found to the hidden treasure until a short time ago I was induced to consult the great European Wizard of 104 Market street, who, thanks to her wonderful powers, has caused me to dream of the exact spot where the money was buried; I then proceeded to the place so mysteriously designated, and after a little digging exhumed a box containing $3,500 in gold.

JAMES H. SIMS,
Six miles south of Clarksville, Tenn.

☞ Fine linen and jeans drawers, most approved shapes, at Green & Green's.

☞ Floral Park, formerly the Children's Play Ground, corner of Sixth street and Ormsby avenue, near Cedar Hill, will be reopened on Saturday, the 1st of May, for the season. Flowers and plants for sale.

☞ "Tilbury," or faced driving gloves, at $1 00 per pair, at Green & Green's.

☞ The "almighty dollar" split in two at the Fifty Cent Store. Opens Saturday night, 99½ Fifth street.

☞ Those half-dollar black silk wide end ties are going lively at Green & Green's.

☞ All the fine fixtures in the old store of Kitts & Werne are for sale. They are all of the best quality of plate glass, and are the handsomest in the city.

POLITICAL.

[For the Courier-Journal.]

To the Voters in the Fourth District.

Among the several very worthy gentlemen offering for the responsible office of Constable in the Fourth District, comprising the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards, there is one uniting in himself all the qualifications desirable in such an officer, and whose life-long Democracy and active, energetic nature specially recommend him to the good people of his district. We speak of James Gannon, of the Tenth Ward.

At the earnest solicitation of a numerous portion of the influential citizens of the district, Mr. Gannon authorized his friends to announce him as a candidate. Since then other gentlemen have been announced. Perhaps had Mr. Gannon known there were so many other aspirants for the office, he would not have acceded to the requests to become a candidate at this time, but, since he is on the ground and the first one out, he does not feel warranted, nor will his friends permit him, to decline the race. On the contrary, he is earnestly in the contest, feeling an abiding confidence in the many evidences that the good people in his district are not going to suffer him to be the loser.

Mr. Gannon, though a Fenian in his devotion to auld Ireland, is as honestly, and entirely, and enthusiastically an American and Kentuckian as the truest patriot our city boasts. He has been raised in Louisville, and has been at all times and under all circumstances true to the principles of Democracy, which he espoused in his early youth, and he has been an active, not a lazy Democrat. These are facts known well in his ward. No one man has worked harder for the cause than Jim Gannon. Has he ever asked for an office? Never. He has never before been a candidate. His friends, recognizing in him in an eminent degree the qualifications of heart, head, and physique which such an officer should possess, have brought him forward, feeling certain if he is elected the people of the district will have reason to be glad of it as long as he is in office.

The election is next Saturday. Remember James Gannon for Constable for the fourth district. Respectfully,

WEST-END.

Card from Gen. Basil W. Duke.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, April 29, 1869.

Permit me the use of your columns, in response to the very kind and complimentary call on me, in your issue of this morning, to become a candidate for the next Legislature in the district composed of the Eighth and Ninth wards of this city.

My thanks would be due, under any circumstances, to the gentlemen who would honor me with such a mark of confidence, but it is in this instance especially grateful, as I recognize in the names appended to this invitation those representatives of the commercial and industrial interests of Louisville.

In consenting to make the canvass, I am influenced by the hope that, if elected, I shall not disappoint the trust reposed in me, and that zealous and diligent attention to the interests of my constituency may make up for lack of experience in legislative business.

You will please then announce me as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to such action of the Democracy of the Eighth and Ninth wards as they may deem proper to take regarding the canvass. Very respectfully,

B. W. DUKE.

MORE RADICAL BILE.

Grant's Friends Leaving Him.

[From the New York Sun, 24.]

On the 4th of March, 1801, Thomas Jefferson rode on horseback unattended to the Capitol, hitched his sober gelding at the gate, ascended the steps, took the oath of office from the lips of John Marshall, and delivered that inaugural address which has since been the key-note of the Democratic party. John Quincy Adams, when his Presidential term expired, departed as quiet rage, mailed a portmanteau behind him, and wended his way leisurely from Washington to Quincy, declining to receive any public demonstrations from his admirers along the route. At the close of Gen. Jackson's long and remarkable administration, he departed from the Federal capital seated in the smoking-car of the railway, clad in a simple garb, waving a graceful farewell to the friends who crowded the depot, and drawing consolation from a democratic clay pipe.

Each of these eminent men on several occasions, some of them of historic celebrity, refused to receive presents as testimonials of regard for public services, both previous to and when filling the Presidential chair, excepting that State Legislatures voted two or three swords and medals to General Jackson while he was in private life, as tributes to his gallantry in the battle of New Orleans. Neither of them ever bestowed office upon a relative, while both Jefferson and Jackson specially declined to do so, the former in a letter which rebuked the practice with marked emphasis.

We have fallen on other times. Are they better times? On Wednesday, the 3d of March, 1869, the President elect accepted $65,000 out of a sum raised in New York at his own pressing solicitation for General Sherman, to pay him (the President) for a house which he desired to sell. On Thursday he took the oath of office, and in his inaugural address pledged himself to the rigid execution of all laws, whether he liked them or not. He then spent nearly the entire first week of his term in trying to evade the plain provisions of salutary statutes, because they blocked the way for the admission to the most important seat in his cabinet of the almoner who had bestowed this dazzling present. Baffled in this by the firmness of the Senate and the frowns of the public, he nevertheless installed among his constitutional advisers other individuals who, though not obnoxious to this particular objection, were chiefly distinguished for having conferred upon him costly and valuable benefactions. Along with other appointments bearing this sort of trade mark, he appointed as his Secretary of the Navy a gentleman wholly incapable of filling the place, who had taken the lead in giving him a fifty thousand dollar house in Philadelphia, some three years before; and he surrendered the baton of General of the Armies to a renowned soldier, who, with his knowledge and approbation, lifted one hand to take the oath of office, while receiving with the other a tempting gift valued at $100,000, of which the sixty-five thousand dollar house in Washington formed a part. Not to go back to Jefferson, or Adams, or Jackson, for virtuous example, even Andy Johnson had sense and decency enough to refuse the present of a carriage and horses with the Presidential oath lingering on his lips.

Such evil practices of men in high places, whose past achievements have dazzled the popular imagination, tend to demoralize the public service, and debauch public opinion. Ostentatious displays and profligate expenditures come to be regarded as necessary concomitants of official station, and it is felt that the main object of office is not to discharge one's duties to the country but to thereby attain sudden riches and indulge in a shoddy magnificence. The natural result of all this must inevitably be, that corruption and venality will walk unabashed and almost unrebuked through every department of the Government. Moreover, such evil examples not only shed their pernicious influence through the place-hunting and place-holding classes but reach the very roots of society. They inflame the young men of the land with a passion for wealth as the great object of life. They tend to make lucre the badge of honorable distinction, and the possession of riches the sole passport to power, eminence, or even respectability.

Is it not high time that the masses of the people, who never seek nor hold office, should labor for the return of the good old times of republican simplicity, when statesmen felt a stain as a wound; when the dispenser of patronage would scorn to feed his poor relations from the public crib; and when a President would cut off his right hand ere it should sign the commission of a man who had bestowed upon him a gift?

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1869. }

The local money market to-day was more active than has been reported for several days past. The lively demand has kept the banks all busy, but applicants were generally accommodated at rates ranging from 9@12 per cent. These rates, however, do not include loans running for only a few days; in such transactions rates are irregular and not unfrequently as high as 2 per cent.

The New York Commercial Bulletin of the 27th says:

The money market continues to show a very decided tendency toward ease, as might be expected from the character of the last bank statement. The brokers supply their wants at 6@7 per cent., according to borrowers and collaterals. Some uneasiness is the sub treasury having declined [illegible] to $2,000,000; but, considering that money is still flowing in from the interior, it is not probable that any interruption to the ease of the market will arise from the efforts of the Treasury to replenish its currency means.

The Chicago Tribune of the 28th says:

The abundance of money in New York has undoubtedly affected the feeling in the market here. The supply of floating capital has not increased much, but bankers feel more ready to lend because they know that in case they should be cramped for means by any sudden emergency they have a fresh chance of getting accommodated by their New York correspondents. At present the demand for loans here is not very active. Approved borrowers get all they ask for without much difficulty, and the only thing that seems likely to create more activity and make money tighter is the possibility of an increased grain movement in the country, and the consequent necessity for more currency to be sent out to pay for it.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.—The supply of exchange is very small, there being nothing going forward to create it, while the demand is large. The banks have barely been able to provide themselves without shipping notes; but we have heard of no shipments lately. The rates are buying at par and selling at 1-10 premium, and in some instances ⅛ is charged.

GOLD.—The premium continues to work higher, and is now 1⅛ above quotations two weeks ago. The New York market opened to-day at 133⅞, with gold loans flat and sterling exchange steady at 109⅝@109¾; at 4 P. M. the market closed at 134¼. The offerings in this market are upon a more liberal scale, holders being stimulated to sell by the advanced rates. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	133¼	134¼
Silver halves and quarters	125½	
Silver dimes	125½	

The New York Herald of the 27th says:

Gold was steady but strong, with a firmer feeling at the close, attributable probably to the rumors of Cabinet changes at Washington. There was very little speculation, operators for a rise being afraid of the effect of the government gold sales and the payment of the May interest in the latter portion of the week, while the obstinate strength of the premium deters the "bears" [illegible] A close, collated in the gold room to-day for the choice of a secretary, Mr. Thomas P. Akers being the successful candidate by a majority of eight votes.

The New York Bulletin says:

Cash gold remains scarce, and loans have ranged from 1-32 to 3-32 per cent. per day "for borrowing." The steamer City of Paris brings to-day $25,000 in gold. The total imports of gold at this port for the last week amounted to $406,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The New York Government bond market opened firm to-day, and, compared with the closing quotations of Wednesday, an advance is reported on the entire list. Business in this market is still light. We give the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties, 1862	117¾	121½
Five-twenties, 1864	120½	121½
Five-twenties, 1865	116½	117½
Five-twenties, 1865	118	119
Five-twenties, 1865, new	115¾	116¾
Five-twenties, 1867	115¾	116¾
Five-twenties, 1868	115¾	116¾
Ten-forties	107	108

The following indicates the course of prices for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1862	118	118¾	118¾	⅜	
5-20s of 1862	121¼	121½	121¾	¼	
5-20s of 1864	117¼	117¾	117¾	¼	
5-20s of 1865	118	118	118		
5-20s of 1865, new	115¾	116	116⅛	⅛	
5-20s of 1867	115¾	116	116⅛	⅛	
5-20s of 1868	115¾	115¾	116⅛	⅜	
10-40s	106⅞	107⅛	108	⅞	

The New York Herald of the 27th says:

In the Government market the five-twenties of 1862 touched the extraordinary figure of 121½. The London quotation was also higher—80⅞—while the simultaneous advance in consols to 93⅛ @93¼ is evidence of the fact that the monetary ease which is now experienced in the New York market has its counterpart in London. It is a curious spectacle, this growing abundance of money at two of the financial centers of the world, and may well arouse the conservative financier to scrutinize again the monetary horizon. It will be well if this activity is not confined to the stock exchanges, but expands to the more legitimate channels of business. The issues of 1867 were firmer and higher through the combined influences of the general buoyancy of the day and of a scarcity of delivery in "short" sales.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—This department of business is exhibiting more animation, and we hear of sales of Nashville Railroad and Frankfort railroad stock, and note a demand for Mechanics', Merchants' and Falls City bank stock; also some calls for 7 per cent. bonds.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., bankers, No. 180 Main street, quote as follows:

National bank, first	120	@121
National bank, second	98	@ 99
National bank, Planters'	98	@ 99
National bank, city	105	@106
Bank of Kentucky	94	@ 95
Bank of Louisville	95½	@ 96½
Merchants' bank	120	@121
Commercial bank	81½	@ 82½
Northern bank	114	@115
Citizens' bank	112	@113
People's bank	105	@106
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West. Fin. Corporation Bank, new	100	@101
Falls City Tobacco Bank	97	@ 98
Masonic Bank	105	@106
Security Bank	98	@ 99
Louisville Insurance Company Bank	109	@110
Farmers' Bank	94	@ 95
Western Insurance Company Bank	120	@121
German Insurance Company Bank	102	@103
Gas Company stock	120	@121
L. & F. Railroad, preferred	99½	@100
L. & F. Railroad, common	64½	@ 65½
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. Railroad	100	@101
Lou. & Nash. Railroad	84	@ 85

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76	@ 77
City for bounty	76	@ 77
City for school purposes	78½	@ 79½
City for Jeffersonville Railroad	76	@ 77
City for L. & N. Railroad, M. S.	77	@ 79
City for L. & N. Railroad, L. B.	77	@ 79
City for wharf, new	76	@ 79
City for wharf, old	80	@ 81
City for water-works, old	80	@ 81
City for water-works, new	79½	@ 80
Water-works, [illegible]	80	@ 81
Canal bonds, first issue	95	@ 96
Canal bonds, second issue	78	@ 79
Canal bonds, third issue	71½	@ 73½
Canal bonds, fourth issue	75	@ 76
Ky. State bonds, old	98	@100
Ky. State bonds, new	98	@100
Jeffersonville railroad bonds, old	98	@100
Jeffersonville railroad bonds, new	75	@ 80
L. & F. R. R. bonds	88	@ 90
L. & N. R. R. bonds (C. branch)	83½	@ 84½
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.)	91	@ 93
L. & N. R. R. bonds (L. B. branch)	91	@ 93
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. br.)	91	@ 93
L. & N. R. R. bonds, (one mort.)	—	@ 80
City for E. Town & Paducah R. R.	—	@ 80
Ohio River Bridge Company	—	@100

COMMERCIAL.

Aside from the ordinary transactions of the general markets, nothing transpired to-day demanding comment. Business is generally very quiet, and the tendency seems to be to still greater stagnation in the currents of trade. In this state of affairs Louisville is by no means an exception; on the contrary, complaints of dull times are very general, and come to us from all the principal trade centers of the country. The Philadelphia American and Gazette says:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville and New Albany Railroads and by the river. Furnished by the Board of Trade:

It seems now to be agreed among financial writers for the daily press that the monetary pressure so much complained of, and variously charged to "locking up greenbacks," and a dozen other causes, is a genuine and inevitable result of regular trade operations, and if the theories now accepted be correct, it behooves our business men to understand and act upon them. We have maintained, in common with all our friends who opposed the violent contraction of the currency, that the volume of paper money in circulation would not be found to be sufficient. It is known, in view of the enormously greater area of country and multitudes of people to be supplied since the pacification of the South. So it has turned out, and we are suffering now in the great central seaboard region from the loss of that portion of our currency taken to supply the South, all of which we had the use of before.

As we have less money for use here, we must either contract our business or supply the deficiency by a more extended use of credit in its various forms. For the last five years credit has not been resorted to on a large scale, and trade has been on a cash basis to an extent previously unknown. Yet we have had numerous panics and convulsions, and mercantile wrecks have been caused by them, resulting from the sudden scarcity of the circulating medium. Houses laboring under no immediate need of cash should not be constantly complaining of the "difficulty of making collections," which complaint exercises a serious influence in alarming people. If their resources are intact and their bills are good, time and credit are all that are needed.

As both the South and West have an inadequate supply of both money and banking facilities, home collections and home credits there must be alike bad. We think any sound business man must see that. If the trade of a region requires twice as much money as there is in circulation, of course collections will be embarrassed; and the difficulty is enhanced when there are few or no banks to relieve the pressure by an extension of credits. Our business men engaged in the trade with those regions will have to take their pay to a larger extent in produce than they have been doing, and as this produce is readily convertible into money, the operation is safe enough. A great many tradesmen will not do this because they fear to take the risk involved in the fluctuation of the prices of produce, but we submit as the dictate of common sense that it is better to do this than to go without the money for six months or a year. We are always in want of the produce. Of that there can be no question, and it seems to us to be much more natural to carry on our trade with the South and West in this way than to be perpetually shipping back and forth millions of dollars in money, now to pay for cotton at the South and then to pay for merchandise at the North, instead of making the cotton and the merchandise pay for each other.

Here we have it stated that the effect of contracting the volume of the currency is. This was accomplished by Congress, and, as Congress controls the monetary affairs of the country exclusively, it is very easily seen that merchants must govern themselves accordingly; but as it is never known what Congress will do, or what its agents will do, or what the laws of Congress really mean, or how they will be construed by officials who administer them, there seems to be no relief in prospect or a more favorable condition of business affairs.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, bbls	30	37
Butter, pkgs	6	[illegible]
Bacon, casks	68	56
Bacon, tierces	6	37
Cement, bbls		260
Cheese, boxes	19	9
Candles, boxes		121
Coffee, bags		111
Corn, bags	268	222
Cotton, bales	145	706
Foreign fruit, pkgs	60	220
Dried fruit, pkgs		38
Eggs, bbls and bxs	38	
Feathers, bags		
Flour, bbls	301	190
Furniture, pkgs	209	536
Hay, bales	371	26
Horses, head	78	11
Hides, bbls	21	140
Hogs, head	122	533
Iron, pig, tons	55	
Iron, bds and pieces		429
Lard, tierces	12	5
Lard, kegs		7
Malt, sacks	440	140
Merchandise, bxs	166	1,828
Nails, kegs		37
Oats, sacks	26	32
Offal, sacks	1	7
Rags, bags	24	17
Seeds, bags	26	9
Tobacco, hhds	178	149
Tobacco, bxs	49	125
Whisky, bbls	109	144

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Are in fair demand, and prime qualities sell ready at our quotations. We quote at $6@7 for fair to good, and $7 50@8 for prime to choice desirable apples.

BUTTER—Country butter is coming forward liberally, and is a shade lower. We quote country butter at 30@35c in lots; W. R. butter is held at 38@40c, and New York tub at 40@45c per pound.

BEESWAX—Dealers take all that offers readily at 38@42c for prime to desirable lots.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Is unchanged in every respect. We quote 2-lb Kentucky bagging at 22@23c; 1½-lb Kentucky bagging at 18@18½c; machine rope at 8½@9½c, and hand rope at 8½@9c for common to choice.

BATTING—Is in ample supply, with a firm demand. We quote No. 1 Cannelton batting at 30@31c; Maysville No. 1 batting at 27@28c; Maysville tissue at 30@31c; No. 2 batting is held at 21@23c.

BROOMS—Are firm at quotations, with light stocks. We quote various qualities, common to No. 1, at $3 50@5 50, to dealers.

BROOM-CORN—There is none in the market, but a prime article would readily sell for $200@ 250 per ton.

COTTON YARNS—Are in moderate request, with ample stocks of standard and outside brands. We quote standard brands 19@21c for No. 500, 17 @19c for 600 and 15@17c for 700. Pound yarns are held at 44c; Jefferson and Frankfort brands at 21c for No. 500.

CANDLEWICK AND CARPETCHAIN—Are steady at previous quotations. We quote carpetchain at 43@44c per pound; 47@50c for colored. Candlewick 42@44c per pound.

CANDLES—We have no change in quotations to report, stocks are accumulating, and a moderate demand is reported. We quote at 21@22c for full weight star, and 15½@16½c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 14@15c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in fair request and steady. We quote apples at 10½@11½c; quarter peaches at 14@15c; half peaches at 16½@17c, and peeled peaches at 30@32c per lb on arrival.

EGGS—Are quiet, with fair receipts. Sales are made at 14@15c per doz. shipper's count.

FLAXSEED—Prices are unchanged, and prime commands $2 15 on arrival.

FEATHERS—Prime lots are in good demand at 80@83c; other grades are nominal.

FISH—We have no changes to make in our quotations. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium	[illegible]	
do No. 1 do do hf bbl	12	50@13 00
do No. 1 large, bbl	21	00@22 00
do No. 2 do ½ bbl	11	00@11 50
do No. 2 medium	[illegible]	
do No. 2 do hf bbl	[illegible]	
do No. 3 large	[illegible]	
do No. 3 do hf bbl	[illegible]	
do No. 1 kits	[illegible]	
do No. 2 do	[illegible]	
do No. 3 do	[illegible]	
Whitefish, hf bbl	[illegible]	

HAY—The market continues firm, with light receipts and an active demand. We note sales of 100 bales of timothy at $21 on wharf. We quote [illegible]

HIDES—Prices are steady, with moderate receipts. We quote green salted at 11½@12c; dry salted at 18@20c; dry flint at 20@22c; sheep (wool on) at 40@80c.

HOPS—Are in light demand, and prices range from 12@15c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is in fair demand and quotably unchanged. Stocks of all desirable brands are ample. We quote:

Va. extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 05	@1 10
Va. fine bright	85	@1 00
Va. medium bright	70	@ 80
Va. common and mahogany, new	60	@ 70
Va. fine light pressed, and in 8-inch	1 00	@1 10
Va. medium light pressed	75	@ 85
Va. fancy roll and twist	80	@1 00
Va. pancake and [illegible]	70	@ 80
Ky. fine bright lbs	65	@ 70
Ky. medium and mahogany	60	@ 65
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 14s, bright	60	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. ¼ lbs and 10s, medium	55	@ 60
Ky. black sweet, ½ lbs and long 10s	60	@ 65
Ky. navy, ¼ lbs, in caddies	65	@ 70
Ky. navy, lbs, in bxs	55	@ 60

NAILS—Are in good supply, and 10d are selling at $4 50@5 for round and jobbing lots.

OFFAL—The market is quiet and no change is reported in prices. We quote bran at $15@16; shorts $18@20; shipstuff $20@24; middlings $28@ 31; feed meal $34 per ton.

OILS—The market continues steady, with a fair demand for linseed and lard oils. We quote linseed oil at $1 02@1 05 for raw and boiled. Coal oil steady at 35@40c. Benzine at 12@20c. No. 1 lard oil at $1 45; No. 2 at $1 30; prime $1 60. Lubricating oil 30@50c.

POTATOES—The market continues dull and declining. We note small sales to-day from store at $1 40@1 50 for peach-blows.

PEANUTS—Are in fair supply with a moderate demand, and prices are steady.

RICE—Stocks of Louisiana and Carolina rice are ample to meet the requirements of the trade, and prices are steady.

SEEDS—We have no change to make in our quotations, except for millet and Hungarian grass, which are lower. The demand is limited to small sales. We quote red clover at $10@10 25, and sapling clover at $10 25@10 50 per bushel; timothy, $4 75@5; orchard grass, $1 75@2; red top, $1 00@1 25; Kentucky blue grass, $1 75@ 2 25 extra, $2 75@3; millet, $1 50@2; Hungarian grass seed, $1 50@2; hemp seed, $2 25@2 50; buckwheat, $2 25@2 50; onion sets, white skins, $11@ 12; yellow, $7 50@8; top, $6@8; spring barley, $2 15@2 25; white oats, 80@85c; black oats, 85c@ $1 00.

STRAW—Is in fair demand at $12@14 per ton on the wharf.

SOAP—We quote German No. 1 at 8¼@8c, No. 2 at 7¾@8c, rosin at 6¼@7½c, and palm at 7¼@8c.

STARCH—We quote at 6¼@7c, gloss starch at 12½@13c, cream starch 11@11½c.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at $2 50@3 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls; $2 25@2 45 for 280-lb barrels, or 40@45c per bushel; dairy salt at $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

TALLOW AND GREASE—We quote tallow at 11@11½c, and grease at 10@15c, according to quality.

WOOL—We quote nominally; unwashed is quoted at 30@38c; tub-washed at 45@50c.

WHITE LEAD—We quote strictly prime at 13½ @14c; second quality at 9@13c.

WHISKY—The market remains quiet, and sales are of small importance. Raw is steady, with sales to-day of 30 bbls at 95c, tax paid. Rectified is quotably unchanged, with sales at $1@1 20, tax paid.

Louisville Grocery Market.

Quietness is the distinguishing feature in the grocery trade, and transactions are chiefly confined to the jobbing trade. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change, and sales are still made within the range of our quotations.

COFFEE—We quote Rio, common, at 21@22c; do fair, 22@23c; do prime, 24@25c; do choice, 25@ 26c; Laguayra, 24@25c; Java, 34@35c.

SUGAR—We quote common at 12½@13c; fair, 13@13½c; fully fair, 14@14½c; prime, 14½@15c; choice, 15@15½c. Demarara is steady, with sales at 15@15½c. We quote do A. 17½@18½c; do B 17@18c; do extra C, 16½@17c; do circle C, 16½ @17c; do yellow, 15@15½c; do crushed, powdered and granulated, 17@18c; loaf, 18@18½c.

MOLASSES—We quote N. O. prime at 75@85c; do choice, 90@95c; syrup, common, 55@60c; do medium, 70@75c; do choice, $1@1 25.

SORGHUM—We quote at 55c per gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES—We quote maple sugar at 20@25c per pound, and molasses at $1 65@1 75 per gallon.

Louisville Provision Market.

In this department of trade the anomalous condition that has been the distinguishing characteristic for several weeks past still continues, and, from whatever standpoint the subject is considered, it is in direct conflict with the well-matured and published opinions of those who have made themselves conversant with the surroundings of the provision trade. Prices decline when an advance was expected, and the comparative demand falls off at the time when dealers generally anticipated activity. Under these circumstances it is evident forces are in operation which are stronger than the well defined laws of trade regulating supply and demand, and that new theories must, for the time being, be taken into account, must be invented. As the case now stands, operators are moving with great caution, and instead of a strong market dealers are disposed to make concessions to effect sales.

MESS PORK—We note sales to-day of 40 bbls. at $31 50, and quote at $31 50@32, and rump pork at $26 50@27.

BACON—Sales reported amount to 60 casks; shoulders 13½@13¾c; clear rib sides 16¼@17c; clear sides 17¼@17½c, the market closing dull and lower. Sales of 150 tierces fancy sugar-cured hams at 19c.

BULK MEATS—Are in light request, and we quote shoulders 12½c, clear rib sides 15c, clear sides 15½c.

LARD—Small sales on orders reported, at 18½@ 18¾c in tierces, and 20@20½c in kegs.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

There were no new features presented in flour and grain to-day, and only a moderate demand was reported. Transactions assumed but little importance, and were mainly to the local trade. Prices, however, have undergone no change.

FLOUR—The sales to-day reported amount to 280 bbls of assorted grades, and prices are stated within the range of quotations which have ruled for several days. We quote superfine at $5@5 50; extra at $5 75@6 25; extra family at $6@7; No. 1 at $7@8 25; fancy at $9@9 50. Rye flour $7 50@ 8.

GRAIN—Transactions include 6000 bush. shelled corn at 68½c, delivered; 250 bush. oats at 70c in bulk; 200 bush. rye at $1 47@1 48 for prime; 600 bush. malt at $2 25 for Canada, and $2 25 for spring. Wheat $1 40@1 60 for red and white from store. Shelled corn 68@69c on the wharf, 68@70c from store in bulk, and 77@80c for shelled, sacks included, in store. Ear corn 63@65c on the wharf, and 68@70c in store. Rye at $1 47@ 1 48 from store, and $1 42@1 45 on arrival. Malt is steady at $2 15@2 25 for spring, and $2 50 for fall; Canada malt at $2 25@2 35, and $1 40@1 50 for rye malt. Canada seed barley at $2 50@2 75 spring No. 2 at $1 60@1 75; No. 1 at $2, and fall at $2 20@2 50.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The leaf tobacco market to-day has fully maintained the firmness and buoyancy which has characterized it for some time past. The offerings amounted to 274 hhds, with rejections of bids on 19 hhds. We quote:

Factory trash, common to good	$ 4 50@ 5 00
Factory lugs, common to good	5 00@ 6 50
Planters' lugs, common to good	7 00@ 8 50
Planters' leaf, common to medium	7 00@ 9 50
Planters' leaf, good to fine	10 50@15 00

CLARKSVILLE AND WESTERN DISTRICT GROWTH.

Lugs, common to good	$ 5 75@ 7 50
Leaf, common to medium	7 50@10 00
Leaf, good to medium	11 00@15 00
Leaf selections	16 00@

CUTTING LEAF.

Lugs, common to good	$6 00@ 8 00
Leaf, common to medium	9 00@12 00
Leaf, good to fine	15 00@25 00

MANUFACTURING LEAF.

	Dark.	Bright.
Fillers, common to good	$6@ 7 50	$7@ 9
Wrappers, common to medium	11@13 00	15@20
Wrappers, good to fine	14@16 00	25@40
Wrappers, selections	17@	50@60

The Pickett House sold 65 hhds at $4 60 for lugs to $17 50 for Trimble county cutting leaf.

The Farmers' House sold 25 hhds at $5 for lugs to $11 25 for Warren county leaf.

The Ninth-street House sold 32 hhds at $5 10 for lugs to $10 75 for Hart county cutting leaf.

The Boone House sold 55 hhds at $4 60 for common lugs to $11 25 for manufacturing leaf.

The Louisville House sold 57 hhds at $4 35 for lugs to $12 75 for Green county leaf.

The Planters' House sold 6 hhds at $5 80 for Ind. lugs to $11 75 for Marion county leaf.

RANGE OF BIDS—1 at $17 50; 2 at $14 75; 1 at $14@14 75; 1 at $12 75; 7 at $11@11 25; 19 at $10@ 10 75; 40 at $9@9 90; 40 at $8@8 95; 25 at $7@7 95; 34 at $6@6 90; 39 at $5@5 95; 9 at $4@4 90.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market to-day was quiet, and buyers and sellers were apart in their views.

The Liverpool 5 P. M. dispatch reports the cotton market closed quiet but steady; sales 10,000 bales uplands at 11⅞; Orleans 12⅛.

The 4 P. M. New York dispatch reported the cotton market steady, demand fair; sales to-day 1,800 bales for spinning; 30 bales for speculation; 1,850 bales for export; 1,055 bales for transit.

We quote the market here quiet as follows: Low middling 25½c; good ordinary 24½@24¾c; ordinary 23@23½c.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Auction and private sales at the stable of B. W. Jenkins, corner of Fifth and Green streets, Thursday, April 29th, 1869:

Gray mare $135, sorrel horse, $155, black horse $90, brown mare $105, bay horse $155, sorrel horse $95, sorrel horse $100, pair mules $257. Shipments South, 18 head of fine horses.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 29—P. M.

The money market was extremely easy to-day and the supply of capital offering on call largely in excess of the demand. [illegible] at 7 per cent. early, but afterwards at 6 per cent. became the general rate. [illegible] on account of the government [illegible] to the banks were more liberal with customers. On the street prime bankers notes are current and pass at 8@9 per cent.

Foreign exchange firm at [illegible] for prime bankers sixty days, and [illegible] sterling. The supply of commercial bills is very small and the leading banks find difficulty in covering their own with cheaper bills.

Gold opened at 133⅞, closing at 134¼, after selling at 134⅜. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 1, 1½ and 5 per cent. The increased ease in the loan market is the result of the government disbursements on account of coupons and the purchase of bonds, [illegible]

Clearances at the gold exchange bank to-day $73,000,000.

The Germania arrived to-day and brought $800,000. [illegible] in specie, which the steamer to-day took $100,000, and the Moro Castle for Havana, $77,000.

At the Treasury sales opened to-day 28 proposals were filed, bidding for $2,856,000, the lowest bid was 131¾, and the highest 134. The award was made at 131½ to 134; the total amount [illegible] 134 1-32 to Trevor & Colgate, and [illegible] to Underhill & Haven.

The government bond market was strong during the morning, and in the afternoon was the scene of great excitement and activity, with a further marked advance in prices. The quotations are the highest yet paid. [illegible]

Coupons '81	118¾@119	Coupons '67	116¾@116⅞
'62	121¾@121⅞	'68	116½@116⅝
'64	117¾@117⅞	Ten-forties	108¾@108⅞
'65	118@118⅛		
'65	116⅛@116¼		

State bonds steady.

Missouri	86@86⅛	New N. Carolina	54½@55
Old Tennessee	67¼@67⅜	Old Virginia	60@60⅜
New Tenn.	67¼@67½	New Virginia	60@61
Old N. Carolina	61½@61⅝	Louisiana 1s, 6s	71@72

The stock market during the morning was active and excited, with a large speculative business and rapid advance in prices. The leading stocks [illegible] Northwestern, preferred [illegible] Michigan Southern [illegible] to buying and the prices paid for Central recover[illegible] Northwestern [illegible] Pacific Mail and Western Union Tel. also ad[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 29—P. M.

COTTON—Steady; sales 1,800 bales at [illegible] middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 4,300 bbls and 1,100 bbls market steady for low grades and dull and drooping for others [illegible] at $5 90@6 15 for superfine State and Western; $6 75@7 for extra State; [illegible] for extra Western [illegible] Ohio [illegible] choice do [illegible]

[illegible]

WHISKY—Dull; sales 150 bbls city at 95c for free.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] Rye dull and heavy at [illegible] Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed steady for common grades, and dull and declining for medium and good grades.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and very firm for spring, and dull and declining for winter. Rye steady at [illegible] Corn firm at [illegible] for new mixed Western in store and afloat, and [illegible] Western in store and afloat.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at [illegible] for new mess, and [illegible] Bacon nominal. Lard heavy at [illegible]

EGGS—Steady at 16@18c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 29.

[illegible] is quiet, but without essential change in prices, the [illegible] Domestic goods [illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 29—P. M.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 29—P. M.

FLOUR—In fair demand; family $6@6 25; fancy $7 [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] Rye [illegible] Barley dull and nominal.

[illegible]

WHISKY—Unchanged at [illegible]

BUTTER—Dull, and [illegible] excepting fresh made, which is scarce and wanted at 30@35c.

[illegible]

GOLD—133⅜ buying.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, April 29—P. M.

TOBACCO—Unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet at 26½c for middling, and 25c for good ordinary.

HEMP—Dull, with sales undressed at $125@135.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; superfine sold at $4 75@5; extra at $5@5 50; extra family $5 [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat active for fall [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] Barley quiet at $2 25@2 50 for Iowa spring. Rye firm at $1 30@1 35.

WHISKY—[illegible]

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

CATTLE—Unchanged at [illegible]

HOGS—Quiet at 7@9½c for light to heavy.

RECEIPTS—[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29—P. M.

COTTON—Stiffer; middling 26½c; sales 1,350 bales; receipts 1,465 bales; exports 1,100 bales.

GOLD—134¾.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 145¾; New York sight drafts ¼ discount.

GROCERIES—Sugar nominal; common 9@10c. Molasses dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $5 62; double extra $6 75; treble extra $7 [illegible]

GRAIN—Corn lower; white 93@96c; yellow No. Oats firmer 75@77c.

BRAN—$1 20.

HAY—Firmer; prime $30.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $31 75@32. Bacon dull at 14½c for shoulders and sides. Lard dull; tierce 19½@20c; keg 20½@21c.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 29—P. M.

FLOUR—Active, and favors buyers; sales of 15,000 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; prime to choice red $1 80@ 1 95. Corn firm; white 88@90c; yellow 90c. Oats firm at 75@76c for prime. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet; $30; sides 16½@17c; side 17½c, shoulders 14½c, and hams 19@20c. Lard firm at $1 [illegible]

WHISKY—Firm but quiet at 95@96c, with sales at 95c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, April 29.

COTTON—Quiet and firm at 24½c. Receipts 129 bales; exports 640 bales.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn 73@75c. Oats 75c.

HAY—$20@25.

PROVISIONS—Pork $32. Lard 18½@19c. Bacon firm; shoulders 15c, sides 17½@18c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 13½c, sides 15½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

FLOUR—Very dull and weak; Northwestern extra family $6 50@7.

GRAIN—Wheat in light demand; sales of $3,000 bush red at $1 60@1 70. Rye $1 45. Corn quiet; yellow 92c; mixed Western 88@90c. Oats firm; sales of 2,000 bush Western at 77c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer at 95@98c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, April 29—P. M.

Crude petroleum extremely dull and prices weak; 12@13c offered for spot, sales at 14½c for April and May; June to July offered at 14½c, with no buyers; May at 15c; June at 15½c. Refined quiet; prices slightly lower; sales of 1,500 bbls for all April at 31c, all May at 31½c, and all June at 32c; 1,000 bbls, April, at 31¾c.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, April 29.

COTTON—Quiet; low middling 24c; good ordinary 23@23½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, April 29—P. M.

Consols 93¼ for money and account. Erie 19¼. Illinois Central 96¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £40,000 in the week.

Tallow 44s. Sugar 39s 6d on the spot.

Petroleum 9½d.

ANTWERP, April 29.

Petroleum 54f.

HAVRE, April 29—P. M.

Cotton unchanged.

FRANKFORT, April 29—P. M.

Bonds 87⅞.

PARIS, April 29—P. M.

Rentes 71f 2c.

The bullion in the Bank of France increased 5,500,000 francs in the week.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—P. M.

COTTON—Unchanged. Sales 10,000 bales middling uplands at 11⅞d; Orleans 12⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] white wheat 9s 4d; red Western 9s [illegible] Corn 28s 6d.

GRAIN—Oats 3s 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 40s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork 101s. Beef [illegible] Lard 72s.

Cheese 75s.

TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

TALLOW—45s.

STEAMBOATS.

For Tennessee River, Direct.

LaCLAIRE, [illegible] AIKEN, Master, Will leave as above on Saturday, the 1st, at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORBES, Agent.

For Clarksville and Nashville.

HAVANA, [illegible] PIERCE, Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 30th, at 12 M., from city wharf.

J. W. FORBES, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, [illegible], Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 30th, at 5 P. M. Gen. city wharf.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

P. W. STRADER, [illegible] STEIN, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 1st, at 5 P. M.

R. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

JOHN KILGOUR, [illegible] Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 1st, at 5 P. M.

R. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.

LOUISVILLE, [illegible] A. LUSK, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 30th, at 10 A. M.

R. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet for Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR, [illegible] GILMORE, Master, Will leave as above on This Day, [illegible]

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

103 FOURTH STREET. 103

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible] at 50 cents per yard.

50 Dozen Linen Collars, [illegible] at 10 [illegible]

Linen Cuffs [illegible]

[illegible] per doz.

[illegible] Children's Sun Bonnets.

Ladies' and Children's Dresses cut and [illegible]

DORA SCHULZ.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

Farewell benefit of the Leffingwell. Last night of Cinderella.

Friday Evening, April 30,

Leffingwell as the Gushing Clorinda.

To conclude with SKETCHES IN INDIA.

To-morrow, only Leffingwell Matinee.

Monday, Miss Ada Webb, [illegible]

Grand Farewell Exhibition

AT

GLOVER'S

Roller Skating Rink,

Seventh St., bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

MR. FRANCE

[illegible] who will appear [illegible] exhibition at Glover's Rink, on

Saturday Night, May 1, '69.

Admission [illegible] cents.

Children [illegible] cents.

BEHOLD the ADVENT

OF THE

Great 4 Paw Mastodon!

The only Gigantic, Legitimate, Unequaled, Undivided, Unexceptional, and Comprehensive

Wild Beast Show in America.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S

GREAT ZOOLOGICAL & EQUESTRIAN

AGGREGATION!

The Biggest Caravan

AND BEST CIRCUS

Ever in the United States.

25 Massive Dens of Living Animals.

[illegible]

Corner of East and Walnut Sts.,

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday,

May 10, 11, 12 & 13

AT 1 AND 7 P. M. EACH DAY.

And a Grand Menagerie Matinee Wednesday Morning, May 12, at 10 A. M., for the Schools and All Others that May Desire to Attend.

One Ticket Admits to Both Shows.

Admission [illegible] cents.

Children under 10 years [illegible]

Admission to Matinee [illegible]

Children under 10 years [illegible]

MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS

EXHIBITED IN

Two Separate Tents

(SEE DIAGRAM OF INTERIOR.)

CONTAINED IN THE

25 EMERALD CAGES,

Are a greater variety of Living Specimens of Animated Nature than were ever before concentrated in any Animal Show on the Globe, a correct list of which may be found in pamphlets and descriptive bills.

THREE ELEPHANTS

AND A HERD OF

CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES

ACCOMPANY THE EXHIBITION.

THE CIRCUS,

Which is given in a separate apartment, without extra charge, is inferior to no company on the continent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

See the Great Procession.

[illegible]

The animals will be fed Wednesday [illegible] in presence of the children.

HARMONY HALL.

GERMAN Dramatic Performance of the Literary Association Minerva. On FRIDAY, April [illegible] will be performed the play Still Waters Run Deep. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at [illegible] o'clock and curtain rises at 8 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

"Old Reliable."

Louisville, Madison, and Cincinnati Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

NOAH NEAL, Master. GEO. W. LILLEY, Clerk. Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. SHERLEY, Agent.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

ARGOSY, [illegible] Master, Will leave as above on [illegible]

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Paducah, Tennessee, and Cumberland.

LaCLAIRE, [illegible] Master, Will leave as above on Saturday, [illegible]

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Tennessee River Packet.

For Paducah, [illegible]

LaCLAIRE, [illegible]

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

VIRGINIA, [illegible] Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on [illegible]

R. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet.

JOHN B. ADAMS, [illegible] Master, Leaves as above every [illegible]

J. W. FORBES, Agent, 31 Fourth st.

Regular Henderson Packet.

BOWLING GREEN, [illegible]

R. KING, [illegible] Master, Will leave Louisville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, [illegible]

J. W. FORBES, Agent.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

BLUE WING No. 2,

SAM. SANDERS, Master. GEO. S. WOODS, Clerk. [illegible] every Saturday, at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORBES & CO., Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 10 A. M. [illegible]

MAIL [illegible] SAM. HILDRETH, [illegible]

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. [illegible]

GEN. CHARLES [illegible] W. WADE, Master.

All Railroad Tickets between Louisville and Cincinnati will be received for passage on boats [illegible]

[illegible]

JNO. CAMPBELL, Agent.